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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 266. BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov	MOOLTANx	..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
29th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA	.. MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA	..	8,092
27th ,,	CHINA	.. MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	.. MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	.. MOLDAVIAx..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	.. MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	.. MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	.. MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8[illegible]
11th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	.. MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	.. MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,, ,,	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,268
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
4th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
10th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
5th Nov.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
7th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
14th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
14th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
14th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
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SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	594	1st Nov.	15th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami	6995	16th Dec.	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

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For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
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Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
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Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Amur Maru	M. Sekijo.	7770	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
* Shinno Maru	K. Tsugeno	4897	14 Nov.	25 ,,
Alps Maru	M. Kametak	7790	25 Nov.	11 Dec.
Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	11 Dec.	25 ,,
* Luzon Maru	---	3980	15 Dec.	29 ,,
Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanoi	5751	22 Dec.	5 Jan.

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.

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INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
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A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULT FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year 66,00,000
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INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
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Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

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Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
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LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
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No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
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The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re 1/- or /8, per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 8.).

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—One MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ice Factory. Apply H. care of POHOOMULL BROS., Jackeria Musjid, 4 to 6 p.m.
A R339

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, knowing Marathi and Guzarati. Apply personally with testimonials. Dr. V. V. KANE, Angrewadi, Front Chawl, Bombay No. 4.
A R340

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND)—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
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EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—RE-OPENED after October vacation. Enrolment for all courses including revision for G.D.A. and B. Com., Apollo St.
M R341

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

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"Sunday Chronicle,"
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11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
A R272

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FOR SALE.—REDUCED PRICES.—Good Opportunity for wholesale Buyers.—Hand-made Khadi, Dosutee, Chaddars, shirtings and suitings, Honeycomb and Turkish and Bath Towels, Durees, Farsh, Woollen Blankets, of all sizes and kinds, manufactured in Gwalior, can be had at lowest rates. Special rates for big orders. Trial orders solicited—Apply to JAILOR, Central Jail Gwalior. A. G. WAGLE. For I. G. Prisons, Gwalior State.
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PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

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CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to making arrangements for the celebration of the Centenary of the above institution, an informal meeting of all the past students of the institution will be held in the CENTRAL HALL OF THE SCHOOL BUILDING on TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

P. S. KATTI,
Principal.
Elphinstone High School,
Bombay, 6th November, 1924. 21096

FOR SALE.

ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER, Messrs Hicks and Hargreaves' Make, of the year 1894, 30 ft. by 7 ft., and 125 lbs. pressure. To see it in working order and for other particulars please apply to the AGENTS, The Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. R336

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE

WANTED—A CASHIER to undertake on contract the treasury business of the Karachi General Post Office and the Hyderabad Sind and Sukkur head offices in return for a fixed monthly subsidy, and for a period of five years.

2. Details of the work to be done, and any information on the subject, can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

3. The contractor will be required to furnish security for 60,000 in Government paper and to enter into a formal agreement.

4. Tenders should be sent in sealed envelopes and addressed to the undersigned by name clearly marked "application for the post of Cashier of the General Post Office and the Hyderabad Sind and Sukkur Head Post Offices" on the outside and must reach him on or before the 15th December, 1924.

5. Each application must be accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 300 in Government securities which will be returned in the case of unsuccessful applicants.

6. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender.

M. N. CRAWFORD,
Deputy Post Master General,
Sind and Baluchistan Circle.
22017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KALYANDAS BHAIDAS, RANCHHODDAS KALYANDAS and PURSHOTTAMDAS KALYANDAS, a minor under the age of 18 years by his father and natural Guardian the said Kalyandas Bhaidas, of Bombay Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, situate on the West side of (formerly called) Bhuleshwar Road and now called Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, (forming part of the hereditaments and premises comprised in an Indenture bearing date the 13th day of September, 1889, and made between one Moreshwar Narayen of the one part and Jairam Naranji and Others of the other part) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 17-140 and 631, New Nos. A/77, 11A/1273 and 2913, Old Survey Nos. 459, 462, 458, New Survey No. 3/7521 and Cadestral No. 422 of Girgaum Division and containing by admeasurement one thousand and thirty-two square yards together with several buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1250, 1251 and 1253 and Street Nos. 16-18-1 and 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Road (formerly called) Bhuleshwar Road and now called Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Shrikrishna Narayan and partly by the property of Dinanath Gangadhar and partly by the property of Luxman Krishnaji and partly by an Oart of Lohana Mahajan, on or towards the North by the property of Jamnadas and Manmohandas Ranji Vora and Others and on or towards the South partly by the feasting oart of Lohana Mahajan, and partly by the property of the heirs of Ramdas Gangadas.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1924.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
22018

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JIVRAJ NARANJI alias JIVRAJ NARANJI BHATT, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, a Muccadum ..... Deceased.

Bai LAXMIBAI, widow of Jivraj Naranji Bhatt, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

The 6th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22014

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to eight shares of Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 1778 to 1785, standing in the name of Bai Rukhmanibai, daughter of Vussonjee Munjee and wife of Jethabhai Muljee, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased but belonging to the Petitioner Jamnadas Vussonjee.

JUMNADAS VUSSONJEE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 22nd day of October, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22016

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the Mortgagee Vullabhdas Diwandas Goragandhy and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Murlidhar Premsukh for self and the Administrator of the Estate of Latchmibai wife of Premchand Uderam and his surety Premsukh Uderam and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th April, 1922, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of November 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a large piece or parcel of land together with all messuage, tenements or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street known as plot No. 11A without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 29, 95-96 49, 172, 281 and 191 New No. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13503 Old Survey No. 283, 284 and 295 and New Survey No. 1 2 3/3549, 1B/3387; 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 392 (1) Street No. 108 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the Plot No. 11B and partly by the property of a memon on or towards the West by the proposed passage on or towards the North by Plot No. 11B and on or towards the South by the said Sankli Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 560 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a large piece or parcel of land together with all messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street known as Plot No. 11B without the Fort of Bombay in the registered sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of Collector of land revenue along with other land under Old No. 29, 95, 96, 49 172, 281 and 191 New No. 13531 13602 C/13710, 13552 13688 and Old Survey No. 283, 284 and 294 and 295 and New Survey No. 1-2-3 3549 1B/3387, 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3921 (2) and Street No. 108A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the proposed passage on or towards the North by Plot No. 10 and on or towards the South partly by Plot No. 11A and partly by the property of a memon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 143 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

Special attention of investors in properties is drawn to this sale as the rent realized out of this property is about Rs. 825 per month.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Ootamchand Keshrichand the following pearls:—

1 String of 16 Pearls.
1 String of 59 Pearls.
11 Button Pearls.
8 Pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF C. I. SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (B. T.), at the compound of Chinchpokli Maintenance Branch.

About 60 tons C. I. Scrap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 24063.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, C. I. SHEETS, OLD IRON PIPES, STEEL WIRE ROPE, OLD MANILLA ROPE, OLD CANVAS, OLD TARPAULIN, LINEN, TROOP GEAR, GALLEY GEAR, TEA CHEST LEAD, EMPTY OIL CASKS, EMPTY CASES, DRUMS AND KEGS, EMPTY KEROSINE OIL AND GHEE TINS, TANKS, EMPTY BOTTLES, ETC., ETC.

5—Steel Life Boats: 1 Wooden Barge No. 34.
1—Iron Barge No. 14: 3 Wooden Life Boat.
1—Motor Launch.
1—Studebaker Car No. 5877.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th November, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O. Dockyard and also at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard Mazagon, the above mentioned Goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
And
EVERY EVENING TILL SAT. NEXT.
Another
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-MORROW
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT 5-30
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES
E. J. CARROL
Presents the
WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER
"THE ONE and ONLY"

SIR HARRY LAUDER

Together with His
ALL STARS COMPANY
of
INTERNATIONAL ARTISTS.

"The finest entertainment ever seen in India" vide Press and Public.
Reserve your seats at Rose's. To-Night's Plan at Theatre after 7 p. m.
Prices Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 can be booked at Rose's.
Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6 and Rs. 2-4 at the Theatre after 9 p. m.
After 9-15 p. m. Gallery Prices Re. 1/2
ALL PRICES INCLUDE TAX.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m. only.
"WEE MACGREEGOR'S SWEETHEART"
with BETTY BALFOUR.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"ROSITA"
with MARY PICKFORD.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"
with Alice Terry.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night 6, 8, & 10.
Matinee To-Day and To-Morrow at 4 p. m.

THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD

Parts Three and Four more fascinating pictures of this marvellous tour through the wilds of Central Africa. Further encounters with wild animals and experiences with strange tribes. A wonderful film which is at once interesting, thrilling and instructive.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE

Episodes seven and eight
THE FATAL COUNT
AND
THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

Still greater dangers and intrigues beset this intrepid girl. She narrowly escapes death from a shot fired at a secret cupboard. She drops from an aeroplane into the Lava pit just as it is the scene of a terrific dynamite explosion. Scenes gripping in their intensity and teeming with sensation.

PATHE GAZETTTE.
WATCH DOG
(Comedy)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Hindoostan Film Co.'s
Mythological Picture
JAYADRATHA-VADHA
Time and Rates as Usual.

"RISE! DAUGHTER OF VENUS!!!"
asked the Poet ARETINO of Venice, and
UP ROSE THE ENCHANTING GODDESS
accompanied by
Bewitching Venus Nymphs!
Scenes such as you see in dreamlands only!
See them screened before your own eyes!
See your dreams realised! in

"The BRIDGE Of SIGHS"

A Historic Master-piece, based on the description of his poem "CHILDE HAROLD"
by
LORD BYRON
and featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in the World

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!
For those that missed this great picture last week
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY
SPECIAL EVENING SHOW at 5 O'CLOCK
when the Opening Chapter - First EIGHT parts of this Gigantic Historic Master piece will be shown.
Here's your chance! It's for you
NOT TO MISS IT!

OUR USUAL SHOWS
3 shows daily—5-30, 8-15 & 10.
Popular Prices.

CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

For your HEALTH'S sake purify your BLOOD
Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure matter and builds up health & energy.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it the wonderful purifier of the human Blood.
The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.
Thomas Wilkinson
Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., Southwark St., London, S.E.1. England.
Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11.

Manela, Maples, Karachi.
City of Madras, Radcliff, Karachi.
Algie, Horiton, Calcutta.
Nurjehan, Elliott, Calcutta.
Soudan, Randell, Shanghai.

S. S. Manela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Manela, 5,041 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Algie:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Algie, 3,373 tons, Captain O. J. Horiton, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Madras:—The City Line steamer City of Madras, 3,048 tons, Captain A. Radcliff, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Nurjehan:—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer Nurjehan, 3,374 tons, Captain G. F. Elliott, will sail to-day from Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Soudan:—The China and Japan mail steamer Soudan, 4,210 tons, Captain G. S. Randell, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, November 10).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Reichenfels 2936 Antwerp, 8/11 L Edwards.
2 Narkunda 9690 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels, Hamburg 18-11-24 L Edwards.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11, K M & Co.
6 Isabe, 4185, Hull 25/11, Graham's Trading.
6 Japan, 3837, N.F., N.F, M M & Co.
8 Manela 5041 K'chi 10/11 M M & Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
16 Khandalla 3300 Durban 12/11 M M & Co.
16 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
42 Nordkyn, 2936, Karachi 3/11 L Edward Ltd.
14 City of Madras, 3048 Karachi 11/11, J
15 Soudan 4218 Japan, 11/11, M M & Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 9/11, O S K.
4 Vasna 2643 Busra 7/11 M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busra 14/11, M M & Co.
5 Umona, 2388, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams and Co.
7 Nurjehan 3379, Calcutta, N F, T M & Co
8 Gurna 3228 N. F., N F, M M & Co.
10/11 Dara, 3683, Mauritius 10/11, T Morrison.
10 & 11 Trieste, Trieste, 13-11 L T Co.
12 Cl Macbrayne 2978, M Coast 11/11 J and Co,
15 Barpeta 1877, P Gulf, 12/11 M M & Co.
15 Bamora 1878, 19/11 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gamaria, 3232, Calcutta, 3/11 M M & Co.
B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B/Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. R S Shushtary and Co.
C/R Chinkoa 3295 N.F., N. F. M M & Co
H Magwe 86 N.F. NF. Bhajekar & Khokar.
N Japan, 3,637, Calcutta, N F, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devania due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co

Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.

Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.

Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 11th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 16th November, **Agent Killick Nixon Co.**

City of Cairo due about 25th November, **Agent K N Co.**

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

1 Tiepolo (not fixed).

Clan MacInnes due about 18th November, Agent J F Co.

Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co

Bassano (not fixed). Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wordenfels due about 16th November, Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed). Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed). Agent L Edward
Hohenfels (not fixed). Agent L Edward.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Vinstra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co.

Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.

Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January. Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Streetkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November. Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.

Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

Aufora due about 22nd November Agent M Italiana.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 17th November, **Agent F F Campbell Co.**

City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Kazumba due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Amur Maru due about 11th November Agent O S K.

Shinu Maru due about 11th November, Agent O S K.

Alps Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.

Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 10

S. S. Scindia for Liverpool:—41 bales wool, S Ramchander, 30 bales wool, R Virchand, 74 bales wool, G Gumanmul, 16 cwts Oil Sediments (3 casks) N V Velmohamed, 121 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 49 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi, 23 bales wool, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd, 100 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd, 10 000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cakes N V Velmohomed, 4,000 cwts Linseed, Oil Cakes, N V Velmohomed, 2,000 cwts Gingellyseed Oil Cakes, N V Velmohomed, 1,000 cwts cwts Kardiseed Oil Cakes, N V Velmohomed.

For Philadelphia:—18 bales dry salted Goat skins, Briskey Co.

For Marseilles:—6 cwts Cashew nuts, N Mulji and Co, 5 cases silk and cotton P Goods, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 55 bales cotton, The Patell Cotton Co Ltd.

S. S. Isobo for Antwerp:—25 bales Hemp, Vishnu Bhaskar.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

S. S. York Castle for Dunkirk:—600 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros, 50 bales Kapock Cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

S. S. Nalsera for London:—6 bales Sheep skins tanned, M Ladak, 40 bales Goat skins tanned, M Ladak, 200 cwts Bunalo Horns, D Tharia and Sons, 24 bales Cow Hides Tanned F E Boyce and Sons, 5,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 400 cwts Nigarseed, A Darst, 6, cwts Samoodar fins, A Saleh, 13 bundles Woollen Carpets, J S Narag and Sons, 15 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hasam, 56 bales goat skins tanned, The Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd, 31 cwts Mace (25 bundles) A Abdool Rahim, 14 bundles Fox skins, J S Narag and Sons, 5 bundles Squirrel skins, J S Narag and Sons, 1 bundle Dog skins, J S Narag and Sons, 25 bundles Lamb skins, J S Narag and Sons, 1 bale sheep skins tanned, L Hasam, 10 bales Goat skins tanned, H B Ramji and Co.

S. S. City of Paris for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton waste oily, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Aquileia for Genoa:—80 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

S. S. Umona for Barcelona:—4,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Dunkirk:—2,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Mandala for Piraeus:—6 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—1,975 cwts Groundnut Oil Cakes, L Ebramji, 250 cwts Cashew nuts, Amin and Sons.

For Constantinople:—1 bundle Woollen Carpets, H A Aminoff.

S. S. Trifels for Rotterdam:—4,500 cwts Linseed Oil Cake, A Bhanjee and Bros, 150 bales Sawri cotton, K Perojshaw and Co, 50 tons Tinscrap, Shaw Wallace and Co, 4,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cakes, N V Velmohomed.

For Hamburg:—48 bales sawri cotton, K Pirojshaw and Co, 105 bales cotton oily fly, K Pirojshaw and Co, 200 cwts Mustard seed, R Beirana and Bros, 6 Pots Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Atma for Ghent:—83 bales cotton fly, K Thacker and Co.

For Antwerp:—200 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co, 50 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co, 110 bales cotton fly oily, Khimji Visram and Co, 55 bales cotton, Weid and Co.

S. S. Soudan for Kobe:—100 cwts Horn meal, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—240 silver bars, Netherland India Commercial Bank.

For Hongkong:—900 lbs. Kishmis (5 cases) T Hormasji.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S. S. Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—120 cwts Jardaloo, Chung Tai.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, N Patehally.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 10.

S. S. Shanku Maru from Nagoya, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha Ltd:—450 cases Porcelain, 355 cases Glassware, 20 cases Glass bottles, 279 bales cotton Shirting, 154 cases Enamelledware, 406 bales Grey cotton, 10 packages Toys, 24 cases Toys, 280 cases brass circles, 10 cases Glassbeads, 35 cases Celluloid ware, 84 cases Celluloid Bangles, 270 bales cotton sheeting, 68 cases spun silk yarn, 70 cases Brassware, 65 cases Glass bangles, 12 cases electric goods, 180 cases cotton Hosiery, 140 cases mercerized cotton yarns, 100 cases matches, 200 bundles Cassia, 150 cases Empty wood Boxes, 45 packages Fire Crackers, 65 cases Fire Crackers, 75 cases Ginger Dry, 25 cases Vegetable wax, 59 cases Cotton Socks, 120 Rolls Matting, 25 bundles China root, 1 cases provisions, 5 cases Aluminium leaves, 40 cases striped drill, 10 cases sewing needles, 130 cases sulphur matches, 80 drums white zinc part, 10 cases cycle accessories, 5 cases cycle stand, 9 cases Mirrors, 25 cases Chow Chow, 25 bundles Star Anil seeds.

From Singapore:—31 barrels match wax, 297 tins match wax, 164 bundles Gum Benjamin, 51 cases Gum Benjamin, 933 bundles Rattans, 243 bags Betelnuts, 25 bags Topioca flour.

From Shanghai:—100 bundles Grey Cotton Shirtings.

From Penang:—322 bags Pearl Topioca, 107 bags Betelnuts, 6 bags Nutmegs.

From Colombo:—13 cases Tea, 88 H/C Tea, 70 bags plug, 96 bags Copra, 11 bags Cardamoms, 22 cases Glassware, 13 cases Enamelledware, 13 bales mats.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, November 11.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

62-24—Vachha and Co, Sooleman Moosa Madekia v Khatubai and ors, Amarchand and M, Jehangir M and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

5039-23—Shamrao M and H, Chunilal Chaganlal v Popatlal Girdhar, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

397-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudanmal, vs Surajmal Badrinarayan, Merwanji K and Co.

4197-23—Dayalji and Co, Kaikhsru Shapurji Amrolia v Kantaprasad Bijai, Javery and Co.

285-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-Gener and others, Little and Co.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J, Khandwalla and Cl, Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.

698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nihalchand Raichand and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charanda Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.

684-24—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan v Manilal Umersy Patell and E, Mohile P and G.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd v Sunderabai widow, Thakoredas and Co.

2522-23—Purnanand C and J, Mahomedali Adamji Sahiwalla v Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki, Mohile P and G.

1366-24—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Revashanker Javeri v Atmaram Balakhidas Parikh Ramanlal and H.

3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Maneckchand Keshawji v Lala Kudanlal Surajabhai, Malvi M R and Co.

5713-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and others v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rassool, Vachha and C.

568-24—Payne and Co, Hussanali Fatehali v. Kaderbhai Mulla Ahmedally.

589-24—Mulji Th, and Co, Mulji Thakoredas and Co, v Manicooverbai Amarchand and M.

658-24—Shamrao M and H Gangabai and another v Gajanand Bhimrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, vs Sumanas H Dhruv, Sabnis G and Co.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally K Jethabhoy and anr, Thakoredas and D.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 50.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

3348-24—Shamrao M and H, Ubhaiya Hersey and others, vs Ahmed Saheb Valad Bapu Saheb Kafre and others.

3356-24—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedally Ebrahimji Laheri, vs Haji Abdulla Kasim.

LONG CAUSES.

4152-22—Surveyor and Co, Tokersey Korsey v Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Madhowji and Co.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng and Wg Co Ltd and another, vs Thaker Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautamchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Maganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.

3963-23—Amarchand and M, Hiralal Vithaldas and another v Gordhands Ranchoddas Dhadi and another, Merwanji K and Co.

54-22—Craigie B and C, King King and Co. v Saleh M A Patharia, Mehta L and Co.

2804-23—Daphtary F and D, William Erskin Mawhood and ors v Valliji Abdulali Kalianwalla, Payne and Co.

4585-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and ors, Matubhai J and M.

3137-21—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.

2686-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Isharsing v Nandlal Deodu, Wadia G and Co.

3279-20—Kanga and Co, Cawasha H L Batliwalla and ors v Dr Dinshaw H L Batliwalla and ors, Wadia G and Co.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Vora and Co, v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

4582-23—Pandia and Co, Anandrao Bajirao Manker v Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONFIRMATION ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

268-23—S A Tyabji, Vishwanath Narayan Sanant v Dattatrya Purshotam Shete, Judah and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

2178-24—N C Dalal and Co, Sagarmal Premsukhdas, vs M M Sunderji and another, Ferreira and V, Shah and Co.

2347-24—Mirza and M, Sofiabai Adamji and others v Abdulalli Mahomedali Kathawalla.

2244-23—Nanu H and Co, Mohomedbhoy Abdul Husein and Co v R K Mody and Co, Shah and Co.

2839-24—Chitnis K and M, Hyderally E Kurwa and others v Lala Harkisondas Chaganmal, Rele and Co.

2875-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas v Vithal Hari Karanjiker, Thakoredas and D.

2876-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Prajiwandas v Mahadeo Pandurang.

2877-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pramjiwandas v Kansara Atmaram Lalchand.

2270-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haji Alimahomed Haji Latiff v Peshawar Simla Trading Co, and other Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2815-24—Unwalla P and P, Sulleman Haji Musa v Shermahomed Haji Amirkhan and others.

2982-24—Dastur and Co., Sunderabai v Vishwamitra Koushik Pandit, Raghvaya N and Co.

3044-24—Purnanand C and J, Daya Shanker Deoshanker v Vithaldas Nanji Shamrao M and H.

2807-24—Merwanji K and Co Vithaldas Bhawandas and other v Dr. Miss Jerbanu M Mistry and another.

1386-24—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, vs Ibrahim bin Kadam, Captain and V.

2331-24—Payne and Co, Hakimudin Mahomedali and another, vs Messrs Gamnaji Motaji and Co and another, Mantri and Co.

2562-24—Motichand and D Devkaran Mulji and others, Raojibhay Khusalbhai Patell.

2579-24—Mamoher and Co, Govind Vastu and another, vs Esmail Fakir Mahomed and another, Jamsetji E and D.

2664-24—Jamsetji R and D, Rakhibai and another, vs Rajaballi Esmailji and another, Chitnis K and M.

2752-24—Kanga and Co N H Moos, vs Gopaldas Mohanbhai Desai and another.

2924-24—Merwanji K and Co, Sitabai and others, vs Ramchandra Atmaram Gnildwartak.

2960-24—Little and Co Goculdas Kapurchand, vs Ebrahim Boda Ganchi and others, Manoher and Co.

2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Harsam Premji, vs Dongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT DECREE.

14-24—Mulji P and P, The Official Assignee, vs Nagindas Vijbhukandas and another, Khandavalla and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

3867-22—Patell and E, Mahomed Husein Jusob and another, vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and another, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

131-24—Dallas and Co, Jethumal Narandas and another, vs The Indere Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co, Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas Tapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co. Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co. W B Brady and Co. Ltd v The Argodaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd Thakordas and D

868-24—Shroff and L, Kaibhushroo Hormusji and Co, v C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

1795-24—Mehta L and Co Devram Akhai v C Dwarkadas and another, Wadia G and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co., Khandwalla and C.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kasam Yezdi Edgelow G W and Co.

2743-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Sayed Abdul K Yezdi v Hamad Alialkazi, Matubhai J and M.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi v Yaya Bros.

2656-24—Rustomji and G, Manilal Chaganlal Shah and another v The South Indian Club and others, Dallas and Co.

1362-24—Pathare and Co, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh Umersi Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Ramba, Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3108-24—Mulla and M, Ganny Mowlaux, Purshotam Cooverji Pandia and Co.

4688-23—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjivan, vs Bhikhulal Nandlal, Tyabji D and Co.

1535-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand, Ramlley vs Harjimal Adukia, Vachha and Co.

1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand, vs Shiavax C Cambatta, Mulla and M.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba, vs P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4828-22—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madaoprasad, vs Gulabrai Madenlal and others, Vachha and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another, vs Nanabhoy Sudanand and others, Judah and S, Manilal and H.

4762-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai, vs Suchilkant Chabildas, Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vasonji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

3234-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nanji Hurji.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khusal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bullidan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co

2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Sheth Gadmulji Serimalji Ludha, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2050-22—Smetham B and L, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meher, vs Hariba Sawalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

L A R 40-23—J C G Bowen—In Re Government, N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1564-18—Crawford B and Co, McMillan and Co Ltd v K and J Cooper, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1097-22—Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi vs U Kamati, Craigie B and C.

SHORT CAUSES.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sherali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co. Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Filaturn Doe Cas Canseta Joint Stock Co, and anr, Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2411-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.

3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gancoram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.

2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.

2989-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayabali Mulla Narmudin and others, Peralkar and R.

3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Huaji Jusab and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.

WUNTHANU SEDITION CASE.

EDITOR FINED RS. 800.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, delivered a lengthy judgment to-day in the case in which Hla Tun Pru the Editor, printer and publisher of Burmese newspaper "Wunthanu" was charged with having published a seditious article in his paper, sentencing the accused to a fine of Rs. 800 or in default to nine months' simple imprisonment. In the couse of his judgment, the Magistrate said that although the accused was not apparently the writer of the article himself, he did not deny his responsibility but pleaded that the object of the article was not to bring Government into contempt and all that he meant was firstly that the British were not governing Burma in the right spirit and secondly that the subordinate officials were still behaving towards the people in a manner incompatible with the reforms. But the accused's explanation could not be accepted. Stress was laid in the article on the necessity of turning the British out of the country unless they mended their ways. The Magistrate considered the article as an attack on Government as a whole and not on a particular class of officials.

In passing the sentence the Magistrate said the accused became editor in somewhat peculiar circumstances. On about the 7th of September there was a strike of the employees of the "Wanthanu" press and the former editor made a declaration to the Magistrate in the afternoon to the effect that he had ceased to hold that office. He also sent a notice to the proprietors warning them that such a declaration had been made. The accused thereupon with some others called at his house the same evening and asked him to accept a new declaration. He agreed with the proviso that the accused should come on the next day and make a formal declaration in his office and this was done. It seemed to the Magistrate quite possible that the strike in the press led to serious inconvenience in the management of the paper and it might be true that the accused was very busy with management and did not see the offending article till after the complaint was made. Considering these circumstances and the fact that the accused served as a Havildar in Egypt during the War the sentence of fine would be more appropriate than imprisonment. Hla Tun Pru was released on bail and was given time till the 28th instant to pay the fine.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

Rainfall has been nearly general in South Bengal and local in Upper Burma and the North Madras Coast while a few falls occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and South-west Madras.

The Chief amounts are:—Bhamo three inches; Cox's Bazar, False Point, Kodaikanal, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam one; Coconada one and a half.

Disturbance in the extreme north is unimportant.

Forecast:—Extension in South-east Madras.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, November, 9.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.857 inches.

Temperature of Air	78.9 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.5 „
Dew Point	63.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	61% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5 „
Minimum	73.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	181 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft n.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	10	12 56	30 1	10	7 4	17 5
		9 47	28 0		19 7	14 4
Tu.	11	22 30	26 10	11	3 52	19 0
		10 56	27 9		16 7	16 6
W.	12	23 41	26 10	12	5 39	18 10
		11 27	26 8		17 36	15 10
Th.	13	0 12	28 5	13	6 12	18 11
		11 56	26 6		18 3	15 11
F.	14	0 46	28 4	14	6 44	19 1
		12 26	26 2		18 31	16 3
Sat.	15	14 58	26 5	15	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	16	1 44	27 7	16	7 51	19 10
		13 24	25 3		19 33	17 4

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov 11 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h 43m, Sunset 6h 3m.
Nov. 12 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 44m, Sunset 6h 3m.
Nov 13 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 44m, Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 14 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 45m, Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 15 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 45h, Sunset 6h 1m.
Nov. 16 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.

ALL-INDIA POSTAL & R.M.S CONFERENCE.

The 5th sessions of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Conference will be held in Bombay in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant. Mr. Jinnah, President of the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly, is the President-Elect. A Reception Committee of over 150 members has been formed with Mr. Yeshwantrao Talpade, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay G.P.O. as Chairman. Delegates from all the provinces in India and Burma will be accommodated in the Murar Bagh, C. P. Tank. The meeting of the Executive Committee the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union will be held on the 20th and 21st instant.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The Calcutta Police arrested to-day an American named Hugo Espaniza at the house of a Bengalee. The reason for the arrest is not known. Espaniza came to Calcutta from Hongkong on his way back to the United States.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 689
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 689
Bank's buying D D Frcs 679.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 225½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 293½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.59-7/8
London—Paris Frcs 87.68
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.40
London—Brussels Frcs 95.40
London—Rome Liras 107.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.
Exchange market closed easy with sellers 1/5 13/16 for ready T T on London.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T ready 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling T T December 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T December 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T T January 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T January 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T February 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 23/32
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 25/32
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 21/32
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 23/32

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

One month 3-15/16 per cent.
Six month 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Money.
Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent nominal.
Three months 3½ to 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market.
Short money easy.
Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 10.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doe Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/32
Fes Demand	639
American Dollars	293 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	225 1/2
Japan	113 1/4
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTIAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUTATIONS

London, Nov. 8.

Stockholm	17.08
Christiania	31.43
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	23.83
Belgium yesterday	95.43

London, Nov. 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 87.00
Exchange on London in Germany 19.190.000
Exchange on London, in Italy 108.95

New York, Nov. 8.

Demand Bills 4.59,75. Yesterdays 4.58.50

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
5 per cent 21 3/4

STOCKS, ETC.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960—90, £90 5-8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929—47, £100 15-16.
Conversion Loan, £79 5-16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent., £103¾.
Indian Loan 7 per cent., £115¼.
Consols 2½ per cent. £58 3-8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent., £48 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterlin Loan) £67 5-8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. £58 5-8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/9
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/15
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/15
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23
Bar silver ready Rs. 76/5
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 76/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 76/12

London, Nov. 8.

Bar gold ready s. 90-10
Silver ready d. 33-15
Silver forward d. 34-0
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China sold. Market influenced by American Exchange. Buyers holding back.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 10.

Ready:—22-14-0

Vaida. Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m
Kartak 22-13-3	22-14-3	22-14-3
Magsar 22-14-6	22-15-6	22-15-6

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 10.

Ready:—76-3-0

Vaida. Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak 76-0-0	76-3-0	76-3-0
Magsar 76-6-0	76-9-0	76-8-0

Teji Mandi
Magsar 1—16—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 10.

A further advance of 40 to 53 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market was easier on some hedge selling, but later advanced on some buying. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 4 points lower.

The Agricultural Bureau report published in New York an Saturday last and received here yesterday shows the condition of the crop as on 1st instant 55.9 per cent. against 54.7 per cent on 15th October and 52.5 per cent on 1st October 1924. This report indicates a crop of 12,816,000 bales as compared with 12,675,900 bales previous report. The total quantity of cotton ginned upto 31st October, 1924, is 9,695,000 bales against 7,601,000 bales previous report and 7,565,660 bales last year.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 8th instant as follows:—

"Market's temper continues to be optimistic."

Notwithstanding the bearish nature of the Bureau Report, the advance in New York on Saturday after the publication has been probably due more to the improved stock market than to anything else. We, however, have no faith in the prevailing prices and think that ultimately a lower level must be reached considering that a bumper crop this season is nearly assured.

In spite of the rise in New York the local market does not show much change to-day and prices remain at a standstill.

In sympathy with a further rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 455½, i.e., Rs. 2 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 458, but again recovered to Rs. 458½ on scattered buying and closed at Rs. 458½ at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 442 and going down to Rs. 441½ improved to Rs. 443 on shroffs buying, and closed at Rs. 442 at 3 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 433 and touching Rs. 432½ closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 433. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 395.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and dull on Saturday last with little inquiry. About 700 bales only are reported to have been sold.

The Sawri market is closed to-day for Kartaki Purnima.

MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 3 P.M.

Bombay, November 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	458 1/4
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	442
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	433
" March	395

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 8th November, 1924.

Cotton	1208	Bales
Wheat	8601	Cwts.
Linseed	5617	"
Rapeseed etc.	2108	"
Gingellyseed	5953	"
Poppyseed	266	"
Groundnuts	1743	"
Castorseed	2	"
Rice	11607	"
Myzabollams	88	"
Cottonseed	8947	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3605	"
Juwar	256	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	2787	"
Bajri	691	"
Coal	1257	Tons.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 93/10
3 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/11
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/15
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/10
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The share market remained closed to-day.

London, Nov. 8.

Hongkong Bank £136.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £4¼
P. and O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

10th November, 1924.

New York Market, 8th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
22.95	Dec.		23.36	+41
23.13	Jan.	23.01—12	23.53	+49
23.40	Mar.		23.88	+48
23.65	May		24.18	+53
23.41	Jul.		23.88	+47

On 7th Nov. New York Spot, 23.75 plus 10; New Orleans 22.95 plus 25.

On 8th Nov. New York Spot, 24.15 plus 40; New Orleans 23.45 plus 50.

Agricultural Bureau Report:—Condition of the crop as on 1st November 1924, 55.9 per cent. (against 54.7 per cent. as on 15th October, and 53.5 per cent. as on 1st October). Indicates a crop of 12,816,000 bales (against previous report of 12,675,000).

Ginners' Report:—Ginned to 31st October 1924, 9,655,000 bales (against previous report of 7,601,000).

	1924-25	1923-24
Ginned to 31st Oct.	9,695,000	7,565,866
	1922-23	1921-22
Ginned to 31st Oct.	8,189,215	6,646,354
	1920-21	1919-20
Ginned to 31st Oct.	7,508,633	6,305,054
	1918-19	1917-18
Ginned to 31st Oct.	7,777,159	7,185,178

Telegraphic market advices:—Tone of market good. January highest 23.75 (11.06 a.m.), lowest 22.96 (11.01 a.m.), range .85.

Liverpool Market, 8th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.96	Jan.	12.94—02	12.97+01	12.93	—03
13.00	Mar.	12.98—02	13.01+01	12.96	—04
13.02	May			12.99	—03
12.90	Jul.			12.88	—02
12.36	Oct.			12.35	—01
Egyptian					
24.88	Nov.			24.85	—03
22.90	Jan.			25.25	+35

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Weather much cooler. Cold rains Mississippi Valley, Arkansas and South Texas. (2) Some hedge selling absorbed by scattered buying; trade fixing call sales. (3) Agricultural Bureau Report about what was expected. Some disappointment owing larger crop not indicated. Bureau Report uncertainties now removed, we look for gradual advance on world trade demand. Advise buying.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st September, 1924, to 6th November, 1924	59,402
Same time last season	87,122

Exports from 1st September, 1924 to 6th November, 1924.

Great Britain	1,486	32,979
Continent	25,395	1,34,867
China	3,100	12,405
Japan	1,04,057	83,322
America and Coast Ports	5,836	4,493
Total	1,39,874	2,67,976

Total exports by Rail from 1st Sept. 1924, to 6th November, 1924 3,519
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th November 2,45,756

COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool. 4,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 100
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal Standard 13.29 Quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Skadlaridis 26.85
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 11.40 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 11.80 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 12.20 bales.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	11.45
March	11.95
May	12.45

New York Noon Call:—

January	11.70
March	12.10
May	12.50

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

January	11.30
March	11.70
May	12.10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Nov. 8.

Total in Sight 5,727,000
Egyptian Visible Supply 319,000
East Indian Visible Supply 63,000
American Visible Supply 3,727,000
Other Visible Supply 182,000
Total Sales 32,000
East Indian Sales 1,300
East Indian Stock 20,000
East Indian Forwarded 4,000
East Indian Actual Export 1,000
American Afloat 275,000
East Indian Afloat 4,000
Total Afloat 287,000
Taking of World Spinners of the American Cotton 353.000 Bales.

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL., Nov. 8.

Nov.	12.96	minus .04
Dec.	12.91	minus .03
Jan.	12.93	minus .03
Feb.	12.93	minus .04
Mar.	12.96	minus .04
Apl.	12.94	minus .04
May	12.99	minus .03
June	12.93	minus .03
July	12.88	minus .02
Aug.	12.70	minus .02
Sept.	12.59	minus .02
Oct.	12.35	minus .01
Nov.	12.23	minus .01

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Closing Prices.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

Nov.	24.85	minus .03
Dec.	24.40	plus .35
Jan.	25.25	plus .35
Feb.	22.75	plus .55
Mar.	22.25	plus .65
Apl.	21.80	plus .60
May	21.40	plus .50
June	21.15	plus 45
July	20.90	plus .40
Aug.	20.70	plus .40
Sept.	20.50	plus .40
Oct.	20.35	plus .40

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Nov. 8.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 46,000
Day's Exports to Continent 15,000
Futures at New York.—

January	23.53 plus	.40
March	23.88 "	.48
May	24.18 "	.58
July	23.88 "	.47
Spot Cotton at New York	24.15 "	.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.45 "	.50

Futures at New Orleans.—

January	23.41 "	.46
March	23.64 "	.46

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 7/8
Silver foreign mined 65.72

WHEAT

London, Nov. 8.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 62/6
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 63/6
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Australian for Jan/Feb sellers 63/6 and Cargo paid for Feb. shipment 63/6
Choice White Karachi Nov./Dec. value 62.
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov. vaule 61
WHEAT AFLOAT to United Kingdom 2,435,000 Qrs.

LINSEED

London, Nov. 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 24 1/4
Linseed Tone:—Firmer but quiet with rather upward tendency.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months. Nov./Dec. near value 44 3/8
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers, Jan/April paid and buyers 44 3/8

London, Nov. 8.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firmer especially tre new crop. There was not much doing and closed for Nov./Dec shipment at £21 7/8.
Cottonseed Bombay sellers for Oct/Nov shipment £11 3/8
Castorseed Bombay sellers for Nov/Dec. shipment £29 and for New Crop for March/April shipment £25 1/4

RAPESEED

London, Nov. 8.

Ferozpore Real Bold Nov/Dec. sellers £24
Toria Nov./Dec. sellers £24 5/8
Brown Cawnpore Oct/Nov sellers £23 1/4
Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. shipment to Hull at £21.18.9. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for Feb. shipment at 63/6 and in Wheat Parcel, Choice White Karachi Afloat at 61 and Nov/Dec. shipment at 61/9.

METALS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

English best Selected Copper, £67 5-8.
Standard Copper G. M. B., £63¾.
Copper Braziers, £84¼.
Yellow Metal, £7 7-8.
Hard Spelter, £23½.
Corrugated Sheets, £17½.
Tin Block £230 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, November 10.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	68	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do	2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 10.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panelteks Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Kliti		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		56	8	0
" " to 1		57	0	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 ½, 1 3/4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 10.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1	0	6
Currimbhoy No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David No.	10 1/2	0	14	6
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0	14	0
Trikamdas No.	10 1/2	0	14	6
Settara No.	10 1/4	0	14	6
Shapurji No.	6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan No.	40—1	1	8	0
" No.	42—2	1	10	3
" No	20	1	1	9
" No	32	1	5	9

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec./Jan. 17 3/4
Tone:—Firmer with less selling pressure.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 17 5/8.
Tone:—Firmer with less selling pressure.

BARLEY

London, Nov. 8.

Karachi Barley Nov./Dec. sellers 45.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 10 (5 p.m.).

Ready market continues to be the same. Kanta in the local market remained inactive yesterday being Mahomedan holiday and is inactive to-day and to-morrow both being Hindu holidays.

Java Forward prices record a drop of 4 to 5d. in Saturday's closing levels. Continental Beet and B. R. B. Beet Sugar prices register a drop of 2 to 3d. and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward prices of about 2 to 3d. in Saturday's closing quotations.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November-December Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 20/11 per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 20/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/7 per cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 19/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November-December Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 8.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Nov/Dec nominal 21/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 21/4½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 19/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 21/6½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 21/6½
Tone:—Market is weak and without any business.
Rentes 3 per cent 50 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London 33 15/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 34
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China sold Dull.
Interest day to day loans 1 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
7th Cuban Sugar Feb. value 15/6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	3
Elphinstone	1	2	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 24/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	7	3
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	9
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb	1	7	0
Long Cloth x Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	7	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1	4	9
Pahelwan per lb.	1	4	9
Salita.—			
Pelmaay per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (We hant) per lb.	1	6	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	10	0
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	14	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	8	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Rachcal	7	6	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	0	0
Hindustan	11	14	0

MOVEMENT OF EXCHANGE VALUE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 9.

Improving movement of the exchange value of the pound sterling in relation to the American Dollar throughout the last week was going strong on Saturday when the rate advanced sharply to one and a quarter cent with a firm tendency. Yesterday's valuation is the highest since July of last year.—B. O. W.

(Continued from column 6).

Ghatkopar dacoities and he had received several complaints regarding such dacoities and the public were therefore in great fear of Pathans and Pathan dacoits. Accused No. 1 had stated that he saw dacoits peeping through his window and he raised a hue and cry with the result that the Pathan ran away and the deceased was caught and surrounded by a mob and in the 'bona fide' belief that the captive was a dangerous dacoit the mob acted in the way it did. That the accused were picked out was merely out of revenge because it was they who had at first raised the cry of "thief thief" and it was because of this cry that the Moulana had suffered.

In conclusion Mr. Pradhan hoped he had made it quite clear that there was not a tittle of evidence to point out to the accused as the persons responsible for the death of the deceased and that the evidence against them being false and useless he was sure verdict of "not guilty" would be brought in.

At this stage (5 p.m.) the case was postponed to Monday.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PIR.

A PROSECUTION WITNESS IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Nov. 8.

To-day (Saturday) this case which has been going on from day to day at the Thana Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Dadiba Mehta, Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury, was expected to terminate, the Court having expressed its intention to sit even till a late hour to bring it to a close, but owing to an unforeseen incident the case could not come to an end to-day, and had to be postponed to Monday. However, it has reached the final stage and there only remains the charge of the judge to the jury and the jury's verdict. An unusually large crowd thronged the Court.

Some prosecution witnesses, cut such a sorry figure in the witness box, as to give the defence a wide scope for the most scathing comments upon their evidence and veracity.

Dawood, one of the eye-witnesses, had the tables turned completely against him, his evidence having made a very unfavourable impression on the Court. The Sub-Inspector of Kurla had taken down his statement in Marathi. This statement was written out by the Sub-Inspector and an endorsement made on this very statement also in Marathi covering fully six lines written by the witness himself admitting that the statement made to the police by him was read over to him and that he had initialled the corrections. In spite of this fact the witness stated on oath in the witness-box that he could neither read nor write Marathi. As a matter of fact witness said point blank he did not know Marathi at all; and yet he was in the witness box speaking Marathi so fluently and correctly using the technically geographical terms in giving the boundaries of the site of the alleged outrage, that his Honour observed that he felt ashamed that the witness should know Marathi better than himself. Questioned by his Honour if he (witness) was aware of the gravity of the offence he was committing in telling deliberate lies on oath in the witness-box and the punishment such an offence entailed upon the purjurer witness replied he knew that persons got jail for it. The witness was then bound over in the sum of Rs. 300 to appear before his Honour when called upon to do so and his Honour would in the meantime consider what steps he should take against the witness. Other witnesses also appeared to be floundering in confusion when asked to explain and account for the flagrant indiscrepancies in their various statements.

Mr. Vaidya, the Public Prosecutor, in laying the essence of the prosecution case before the jury leaving it for them to appraise its value, expounded the law applicable to the charge against the accused in its various aspects. Mr. Vaidya asked the jury to bear in mind that if the accused in the 'bona fide' belief that the deceased was a dacoit had used sufficient force to apprehend him and secure him against flight this act would be quite justifiable and not unlawful, but if after the man was secure in their hands as the Maulana was having been bound with a rope to a steam roller, he was beaten this wanton deed would be unlawful and constitute an offence punishable under Section 321 I.P.C. with one year's imprisonment, or a fine or with imprisonment and fine. It was for the jury to say whether the accused had committed any act of violence to bring them in the clutches of such offence, the least the accused could be convicted of, if the jury were really convinced of their guiltiness of it.

Mr. Govindrao Pradhan in his address to the jury said that one could not when considering whether the death of the deceased was accidental, homicidal or suicidal help being convinced that he had died as a result of the multiplicity of injuries he had received. This, no doubt, was a sad tragedy which everyone deplored and he personally lamented but all the same whether the deceased was such a great Pir as he was said to be or he was an ordinary individual did not matter when considering the question as to who was responsible for his death; the fact that and because the Moulana was reputed to be a great saint should not in any way be allowed to influence the mind of the jury against the accused, who in arriving at their verdict were bound to be guided strictly by the evidence in the case and not by extraneous sentimental considerations.

As men of the world the jury would be supposed to know, Mr. Pradhan went on to say, that behind every human act there was supposed to be a motive, and it was only mad men—men devoid of brains—committed acts good or bad without a motive. Now, the question was what motive could the accused have to murder the deceased, a pious and innocent man. Strangely the prosecution could assign no motive beyond stating that the accused had determined to murder the Pir and that all talk about the coming of dacoits on the night of the alleged outrage was a cunning plea for the commission of the deed.

Referring to the prosecution witnesses, Mr. Pradhan, asked the jury if they could say that in the galaxy of the so-called eye-witnesses, there was even one man who could be said to be a respectable man whose evidence was worthy of credence. They were all low men coming from a very low stratum of society who had varied their statements at different times and in different places with the deliberate object of securing the conviction of the accused. He asked the jury not to misunderstand him, for he did not mean to say that because a man was poor he was necessarily low and unreliable and that poverty went hand in hand with disgrace and dishonour. No, he did not for a moment mean that; for a man might be very poor and yet very honest. But in the case of the eye-witnesses their own evidence had damned them as liars. Taking one witness, what was he, asked Mr. Pradhan. He was a starving mendicant, a roving beggar, having no family, no home, no social ties. It was nothing if him whether he spoke the truth or falsehood. This man had at one time said that he had seen a mob of two to three thousand men attacking the deceased making no mention of any of the accused and yet as a wonder of wonders he subsequently comes to pick out the three accused out of the big mob as the men who had murdered the deceased.

Then there was the pan shop-keeper Rajeb and his servant Sullema. This man said he had heard the cry of "thief thief" and had at once run to see what was the matter. He saw the Moulana being beaten. When he (witness) was driven off as he interceded for the victim he went home and closing his doors soundly slept till the next morning. This witness had stated that the Pir used to come every day to him for tea and was a very religious and venerable man of God. If witness was to be believed was he not then, said Mr. Pradhan, a base coward to leave the Moulana in the terrible plight he saw him in without making any effort to procure help for him when help was at hand and easily available, there being a large proportion of Mahomedan population in the neighbourhood and the police station was also being not far away. Such was the cowardly conduct of this witness, whose financial status also would seem to be another wonder. He said he earned Rs. 20 out of which he paid Rs. 15 to his servant Sulleman. So what was really left was a bare income of Rs. 5.

Commenting on the evidence of Dawood Mr. Pradhan observed that if he were to be believed his evidence went directly to show that as long as the accused No. 1 was in the crowd no assault was committed and that the attack began only after he had left for the police station. But as to what sort of man this witness was the Court was fully convinced he therefore had no need to dilate further on his evidence.

One important witness called by the Court continued Mr. Pradhan was the Sub-Inspector of Police, viz., Mr. Shindhe. He had said that about the time the deceased had met his death there were several dacoities committed in the burbs, such as the Mulund and

(Continued in column 5).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Armistice Day. (Two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.).

WEDNESDAY, November 12.

Bombay ladies' meeting to protest against Bengal repression, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 15.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a selected programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Daigoma" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 7th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 3rd December.

S S "Morioka Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 7th instant, and is due to arrive here or about the 17th idem.

The P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with mails from London of 6th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 8th instant.

The P and O "Mongolia" with the English Mails of the 30th October has experienced a breakdown in the engine room between Suez and Aden necessitating a reduced speed. As a result the s.s. "Dongola" which receives at Aden the mails for India is not expected to arrive at Bombay before daylight on Sunday the 16th instant.

The "Mooltan" will take the homeward mails from Bombay on the 15th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th November, 1924 to 6 a.m. of 10th November, 1924.

Smallpox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 119; total mortality this day last year 89.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

A preliminary meeting of the Bombay Legal Aid Society will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 16th November 1924 at the Servant of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to adopt the Constitution of the Society and appoint office-bearers and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

PASSENGERS' DAY ON THE 20TH INST

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolution at its meeting held on Saturday the 8th instant:—"Resolved that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should participate in the function of Passengers' Day on the 20th instant."

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khari, will conduct an Upanishad Class at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. The class is open to the public.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee is adjourned to Saturday the 15th November 1924 at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Contributions to the All-India Khaddar Board for the month of October should reach the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Khadi Board, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort by 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Wednesday) the 12th instant, latest.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 16th of November 1924 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of Oilcegal Buildings, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar to consider the form of memorial to be raised in memory of the late Mr. C. V. P. Shivam. Public are cordially requested to attend.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The election of Delegates for the Belgaum Congress from the above ward will take place during this month. Those desirous to stand as candidates for the forthcoming election should send in their nomination paper, duly proposed and seconded by the members of the ward to the Secretaries, Girgaum District Congress Committee: (8 Kandewadi) during office hours viz. 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except Thursday.

Nominations will be accepted till the 14th up to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SIR H. LAUDER'S BOMBAY SEASON.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS.

Anyone who misses hearing the one and only Harry Lauder and his company before they leave Bombay will undoubtedly incur reproach, and, as the season will definitely close on Saturday next, time is limited. This is a theatrical event of no mean importance particularly as Sir Harry has announced that his future work must be confined to England and America. There will be a change of programme to-morrow evening and a matinee on Saturday afternoon starting at 5-30.

NETHERLANDS INDIES FAIR.

The Consul for the Netherlands, Bombay, informs that from the 20th June to 5th July 1925 the 6th Netherlands Indies Annual Fair with Electricity Exhibition will be held at Bandoeng, Java. The Fair will be international and any article exported from this country will be welcome for exhibition.

Air Vice-Marshall Sir Edward Ellington arrived at Karachi by aeroplane from Quetta on Friday evening. He has been inspecting the administrative section of the Royal Air Force in Karachi during week end and will inspect technical section to-morrow.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, vs. Dr. Manilal H. Bhagat and 18 members of the Municipality.

(BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR NORMAN MACLEOD AND JUSTICE CRUMP.)

The appellant, the Secretary of State for India in Council filed suit No. 54 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge at Ahmedabad against the nineteen respondents, who were members of the Ahmedabad Municipality from 1st March 1921 to the 17th of December 1921.

The suit was to recover from the defendants jointly and severally the sum of Rs. 1,63,600 being the amount of expenditure incurred by the Ahmedabad Municipality on the maintenance of primary schools during the suit period on the allegation that it was misapplied as the schools were maintained during that period contrary to the provisions of the District Municipal Act III of 1901 and the rules as framed under. By Ex. 150, the Government Pleader put in an amended claim for Rs. 137,409/5/8 to be recovered jointly and severally from all the defendants except defendant No. 16 against whom a claim was made of Rs. 30,825/3/8.

The District Judge after dealing with all the facts connected with the case observed "I think I have dealt with all the important points attack and defence urged by either side in this most keenly contested suit. I have given reasons in the body of the judgment for holding that even on the facts alleged in the plaint no cause of action accrues to the plaintiff under section 42 of the District Municipal Act III of 1901. The cause of action against all the defendants is one and the same as they are jointly and severally responsible for misapplication (if any) during the suit period (40 Bom. L. 12 p. 166). Some interest in the main question raised by the litigation is a condition precedent to the joinder of several causes of action against several defendants. (I.L.R. 24 Bom. 528). The omission of Dr. Bhagat does not render the suit bad for non-joinder because the question involved can be decided even though he is not on the record. Section 167 of the District Municipal Act has no application to the facts of the present case. Section 167 is not applicable in cases where section 42 of the Act is the basis of the claim (40 Bom. p. 156). It has not been alleged by the plaintiff that there was any expenditure incurred during the suit period in excess of the budget allotment. The main resolutions did not invalidate the expendure incurred by the Ahmedabad Municipality for the maintenance of Primary education during the suit period for the reasons given in the judgment the plaintiff's is entitled to no relief, and the plaintiff's suit is dismissed.

Their Lordship after hearing the arguments urged on both the sides reserved judgment.

The Advocate General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. G. N. Thakore instructed by Mr. H. V. Diwatia appeared for respondents.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED OF CAUSING DEATH.

Judgment was delivered in the case, in which Jehalal Tribhuvan was charged with causing death of Peter Christopher by a rash and negligent act, at the Esplanade Police Court by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. N. T. Jungalawalla with Mr. Dubash, pleaders.

The facts of the case were that on October 12, David DeSouza went to purchase some packets of Epsom Salt from the shop of the accused. One of the friends of David DeSouza, a cook to Col. Wintle took the contents of one of the packets and shortly after began vomitting. Col. Wintle got his cook removed to the hospital where it was discovered that the man was suffering from the after effects of oxalic acid. David DeSouza seeing the fate of his friend did not take the contents of the other packets of Epsom Salt which on examination were found to contain oxalic acid.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that he had bought one pound of Epsom Salt from a chemist's shop at Jumma Musjid, and put it in a bottle which was kept on an open shelf. It was the chemist who was responsible for giving him oxalic acid and he never suspected that a poison was given to him instead of Epsom Salt. It was in the afternoon of October 13, when the police came to his shop to make enquiries that he learned that he had sold some poison instead of Epsom salt to the Goanese. Being completely frightened and acting under ill advice he purchased Epsom Salt that evening and put it in a bottle similar to the one that the police had taken from his shop. He was extremely sorry that he made a false defence in the Coroner's Court and thereby brought himself into the present trouble. The accused further submitted that he had never before heard the name of oxalic acid nor knew its uses. He was formerly a clerk in the Share Bazar and it was the slump in the Share Market that drove him to open a grocer's shop and sell "Joolahnoo Mithoo" or Epsom Salt. The accused therefore, submitted that he was innocent and be acquitted.

His Worship on evidence acquitted the accused.

CHAUFFEUR CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Sakir, a motor chauffeur, was charged with attempting to murder.

Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the case for the Crown while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that the accused was a motor driver to Mr. F. S. Mehta of Kharas Building, Colaba. Jivibai Aminkhan a domestic servant, aged about 60, employed in the same building alleged that she had lent some money to the accused. When she demanded the money back, the accused was alleged to have got annoyed and cut her throat. On October 22, a policeman saw the woman with her throat cut at the gate of the compound. The police constable got her removed to the hospital where her condition seemed to get worse. A dying declaration was therefore taken in which she made the above allegations. Her condition became better and she was present in the Court to give evidence. The case is proceeding.

A TRAM CONDUCTOR PUNISHED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Khali Ahmed, a tram conductor was charged with causing grievous hurt by a rash and negligent act.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, police prosecutor conducted the case for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law.

The facts of the case were that on July 27, at about 2 p.m. the complainant Abu Krishna, a boy aged ten boarded a trailer car by the front entrance opposite the Central Bank offices in the Abdul Rehman Street. After the tram car had started the accused who was standing at the front entrance of the car, pushed the complainant who fell down with the result that his right leg was run over by the tram car. He was removed to the hospital where his leg had to be amputated.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He denied having ever pushed the complainant and said that the complainant himself jumped out of the car.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, observed that the conductor had no reason to push the complainant out of the car. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, in default four months' further hard labour. In the event of the fine being recovered, the whole amount was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

GANG OF THIEVES CONVICTED.

George Pereira, an electrical engineer of Goa related how he was relieved of his belongings and cash, while he was out one night, during the last Diwali holidays, in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday.

George Pereira came to Bombay in October last. During the Diwali holidays, he was walking along the Parsi Bazar Street at about 11 p.m. When he neared the old offices of the Motor Transport, he was confronted, all of a sudden, by a group of persons. One of the men in the group challenged him while the others engaged themselves in rifling the pockets of the complainant. A silver cigarette case, some money and other belongings of the complainant were removed after which the men made good their escape.

George Pereira thereupon went to the Phalon Road Police Station to lodge the complaint. Some days after George Pereira was called to the Police Station when he identified Mahomed Husein, Raja Gopal Tungveli, Krishna Shanker and Ahmed Khudabux as those who were among the group of men who confronted him on the Diwali night.

All the four men were put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, on charges of theft and abetment. His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced accused No. 1 who had seven previous convictions to two years' hard labour, accused No. 2 with three previous convictions to one month, accused No. 3 with one previous conviction to one month and accused No. 4 with four previous convictions to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

CRUSHED UNDER TRAM CAR.

Manilal Dayabhai (50) a Hindu came to Bombay from Ahmedanad four days ago and put up with one Chhotalal Jamnadas at Sandhurst Road. On Sunday morning at about 6-30 o'clock Manilal tried to get through the front entrance of a rear tram car which was in motion at Sandhurst Road and lost his hold and fell down. The car was stopped and Manilal was extricated from under the car but his legs were cut off. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEAD BODY OF A NEW-BORN CHILD.

On Sunday morning one Munshi Jan gave information to the police at De Lisle Road police station that near the Parel bridge a cloth bag was lying on a heap of earth which was emitting offensive smell. The police went to the spot and opened the bag and found the dead body of a newly born male child. It was in a decomposed state and the face, abdomen and thigh were eaten away by ants. The body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner. The police enquired in regard to the mother of the child but so far no one has been traced.

A GHASTLY FIND.

WOMAN'S BODY FLOATING IN A WELL.

On Sunday evening P. C. No. 3319 was on duty at Mahim when he saw the dead body of a Hindu woman floating in a well at Tulsi Pipe Road. The body was taken out and it was found that eight stones were tied round her waist in a sari. It was removed to the morgue for inquest where Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, who after recording formal evidence adjourned further hearing. The age of the woman is about 40 years who has not been identified yet.

BIG THEFT AT NOON.

Thavarmal Rupchand, a broker in gold silver and cotton residing on the third floor of a house at Thakurdwar Road reports to the police that at about 12 noon on Sunday he locked the door of his bed room as well as the head of the staircase. At 4-30 p.m. he saw that the staple of the door at the head of the staircase had been broken and the lock missing. On entering the room, he also found the cupboard forced open and Government currency notes and jewellery valued at Rs. 14,560 stolen. Five silver ingots valued at Rs. 12,500 were also found missing. The total value of the property stolen consisting of G. C. notes silver ingots and jewellery amount to Rs. 29,240.

THEFT AT COLABA.

Madame Zena, a dress maker residing at Wodehouse Road, Orient Building reports to the police that on Saturday at 8 p.m. she went to Juhu and returned at 10 a.m. on Sunday. While she was away her premises were broken into and jewellery, cloth and wearing apparel, etc. valued at Rs. 6,302-8-0 stolen.

SECUNDERABAD QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 10.

The Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commenced here to-day in fine weather, when the Hindus played the Europeans. Winning the toss, the Hindus batted first and were all out for 227. The Europeans sent in Clout and Hisa, and at the close of play had scored 59 without loss.

Scores:—

HINDU—1ST INNINGS.

Binagapani, b Salmon	.....	4
Dattaraya, c Byrne, b Clout	.....	6
Dongarse Babu, c Yates, b Byrne	.....	7
Ram Rao, c Hisa, b Todd	.....	11
Kundeswamy, run out	.....	54
Naidu, c Hisa, b Davidson	.....	61
Ganesh Rao, c Yates, b Davidson	.....	66
Varadaraj, b Salmon	.....	0
Mukerjee, c Clout, b Davidson	.....	1
Nagpushnum, b Salmon	.....	1
Sivan, not out	.....	2
Extras	.....	14
		227

PLEA FOR RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

The Bombay University Reform Committee met again on Monday evening when Mr. M. R. Paranjpye, Secretary, Sukshe Vichar Mandal, Poona, was examined. He expressed the view that the Presidency should have hereafter at least three Universities:—

(a) One at Poona affiliating schools and colleges in Maharashtra and, for some time, Carnatic and will be mainly responsible for the development of Marathi Canarese and Urdu and the study of the History and Culture of the two Provinces.

(b) One at Ahmedabad affiliating colleges and schools in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The chief aim of this University will be the development of Gujarati and Urdu and encouragement to the study of the History and Culture of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

(c) One at Bombay affiliating schools and colleges in Bombay town and its suburbs and those in Sind if Karachi is not considered ripe for a University. It may also affiliate the schools and colleges in Carnatic if they prefer Bombay to Poona. The University in Bombay will have a cosmopolitan character and its special feature will be the study of modern European languages and commercial and technical problems.

Referring to the training and attainments of students coming out of our High Schools is he said, without doubt insufficient for entering into a University for following reasons:—

(a) The great influx of students in secondary schools;

(b) The attempt of the Department to maintain a uniform curriculum for each standard in all schools. For the last fifteen years there is a steady attempt to make things easier for the learner, which has resulted in considerably bringing down the level of school-work;

(c) The ridiculous method of conducting the Matriculation Examination where in hypothetical uniformity is secured at the cost of efficiency;

(d) Use of a foreign medium;

(e) The burden of a multiplicity of subjects for examination in the last school year.

The obvious remedy is to remove these causes:

(a) Establish more High Schools.

(b) Encourage Schools which develop special curricula and special methods without any restriction or the need of previous permission from the Department.

(c) Create new University Centres.

(d) Let the medium of examination for Matriculation be the vernacular of the examinee.

(e) Revise the curricula in secondary schools and drop certain subjects like Arithmetic and Indian History from the Matriculation list and class the vernacular with additional languages.

The University, he said, should attract men who have built some reputation as specialists—be they Indian or non-Indian from this or other Presidencies—by founding chairs for research and by supplying funds for well-equipped libraries.

The next witness was Mr. K. R. Ranjtkar who on behalf of the Life Members of the Deccan Education Society working at Fergusson College, Poona, stated in the evidence that the general position they accept on University Reform is (1) that the University of Bombay must continue as an affiliating body, with such modifications in it as tend to raise its efficiency; (2) that a time has come when a Residential University should be established in the Presidency; (3) and that Poona is the most suitable place for the establishment of such a residential University. Holding this position, he naturally give more attention to the question of the University of Poona than to the other questions in the Questionnaire.

Referring to the qualifications of professors they stated:—The University Professors should be men of wide reputation for original work, Readers, those that have done some approved Research work, and Lecturers, those that are *prima facie* capable of doing original work. The incumbents of each one of these positions be compelled to produce at least one work of original merit during the time they occupy their position. The University Professors, always, and the Readers and Lecturers, as far as possible, should be employed on short term contracts. The University Professor be paid £1,000 a year (additional Bombay or Overseas allowances may be given), Readers from Rs. 500 to 800 per mensem and lecturers from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per mensem.

A residential University is the crying need of the Bombay Presidency. The town of Bombay is not suitable for a residential University. Poona is eminently fitted for it and an attempt should be made to start this kind of University in Poona as early as possible. No other centre in the Presidency is yet ripe for a University, but at some time in the future, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Dharwar may prove suitable centres for Provincial Universities.

Besides the initial expenses, an annual new recurring expenditure of two or three lakhs of rupees would be necessary. While the Government must mainly provide for this University, it may not be unreasonable to suggest that the money at present spent by Government on the Deccan College may usefully be released for this purpose, at least such money as can be released by making the Deccan College an Intermediate Institution. And again for a Residential University for the whole of the Presidency, which the University of Poona aspires to be, endowments for chairs might flow in.

The Committee then adjourned till 5-30 p.m. to-day.

In the amateur International soccer match England beat Ireland by three goals to two. Reuter (Delayed in transmission)

MRS. BESANT ON ARRESTS

STATEMENT OF HER POLICY AND PRINCIPLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Dr. Annie Besant writes in "New India" to-day under the heading "A statement of policy":—Great many harsh criticisms are being passed on me by the Indian press, English and vernacular. They forget that I have always opposed secret and inspired conspiracy and have always fought all attempts to interfere with the freedom of speech and of the press on behalf of political changes including arguments in favour of separation of India and England to which I am opposed. I am again taking exactly the same line. I support Government in fighting the present conspiracy and I have pledged myself to stand by and support the Swaraj party if the Ordinance be used against them for open advocacy of political reforms. Moreover I have planned a series of articles in "New India" explaining in perfectly clear terms the case for the passing in the 1925 session of Parliament of an Act establishing Swaraj as defined by the National Convention. That will render any further application to Parliament unnecessary. As regards internal affairs, in order to avoid increasing unkind feeling and to save time needed for real work, she proposes to ignore all unfriendly statements and adds those who are my friends will trust me and those who are not will view me with suspicion and distrust. Time will prove who is of most service to India and that service is the only thing that matters.

SOUND BASIS OF UNITY.

MADRAS LEADERS SATISFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, President of the Tamil Nadu Swaraj party, after examining the arrangements arrived at in the recent Calcutta agreement in the course of an interview said:—"I am satisfied as a result of my enquiries at Calcutta while I was there that neither "red" Bengal leaflets nor atrocities nor other circumstances referred to in the communique issued by Government are due to any anarchical organisation in Bengal. I am also satisfied that the persons arrested under the ordinance have nothing to do with any party of violence alleged to exist to Bengal. All those who rushed to the conclusion that Government was justified in taking summary measures have already been undeceived. There is no anarchical movement in Bengal or in India. I would appeal to all public men who have stood aloof from the Congress to realise that the compact arrived at at Calcutta offers a thoroughly bona fide, substantial and common platform upon which all those who want Swaraj for India can and should join.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar M.L.A. who returned here this morning from Calcutta interviewed by the "Hindu" said, "Mahatma Gandhi has offered to all political parties in the country a splendid opportunity of uniting in a common course of action that will lead to that final stage in the struggle with the bureaucracy that is bound to achieve Swaraj as soon as possible. Referring to the proposed bill to supersede the ordinance he hoped that with the co-operation of the Independent Party it would be carried through in the Assembly at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. S. Satyamurti who attended the recent leaders conference at Calcutta has issued a statement to the press expressing his wholehearted approval of the proposals contained in the leaders' manifesto.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

In the share market after a slight decline in prices on Saturday morning jute shares opened to-day very strong with all stocks marked up. An easier feeling set in after two hours of trading but rates again hardened at the close. In coals a small business was reported at steady rates. Tea shares were firm disclosing a strong demand with scrip difficult to find. Miscellaneous were practically neglected. Government securities were very firm with a strong Bombay buying power in evidence. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 66/4, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 97/12, 5 1/2 per cent war bond 1928 103/11, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/10 do 1927 100/14 do 1930 102/6 do 1932 103/6.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/6, Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 72.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/12, New Rins pref 100.

Jutes:—Albion 501, Alliance 668/8, Angle India 450, Auckland 297, Bally 258, Barnagore 192, Birla ord 10/12, do pref 80, Budge Budge 500 Champdany 205, Cheviot 315, Clive 48/10 Craig 6/8, Dalhousie 468 Delta 550 Empire 59/10, Fort Gloster 1068, Fort William 435, Hooghly ord 31/8 Howrah 19/12, Howrah pref 107, Hukumchand ord 12/8, do pref 80/8 Kamarhatty 678 Kamarhati 525, Hinnison 1046, Lansdowne 39, Lawrance 701 Lothian 477/8 Nahati 525 National 330 New Central 6/6 Northbrook 56 Nuddea 10/8 Orient 244/8 Presidency 8/1 Reliance 70 Standard 478, Union 655, Waverley 8/9.

Coals:—Bansjorah 15/8, Bengal Giridi 3/4, Burrkur 29/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 22, Equitable 17/12 Ghusick and Muslia 15/4, Gonalichuck 10/12 Marine B 10/4 New Beerbhoom 35, Phularitand 2/6, Searsole 14/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 85 Indian Iron and Steel 25 B I Corporation ord 4/12 Ganges Rope 327 Indian Wood Products 7/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 35/8, Daura Cherra 14/8 Dhunseri 5/4 Durrans 84 East India 23/12 Grob A 39/4 Grob B 19/12 Hasimara 87/8 Hatt Khira 34/8 Kalacherra 12 Killing Valley 708 Looboh 17/4 Naori Para 369 Nambirnadi 12/4 Orang 12/12 Redheads 10/4 Rutema 19/8 Sanoi 23/8 Teen Ali 18/12 Tezpore 13/4 Tukvar 40/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

GOVT. TELEGRAPH (5) BEAT PARSI ATHLETES (0).

The second division match between the Parsi Athletes and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club on the Cooperage on Monday resulted in an easy victory for the latter by five goals to nil. The Athletes who failed to turn out against the Imperial Bank two weeks ago, managed to bring out eight men and added one more after a few minutes' start. The Telegraphists had the better of the game in both halves scoring 1 in the first period and 4 in the second. A single goal in the initial moiety against the Athletes was due more to the determined defence of Bamboat and Davar than the poor attack of the Telegraphists. D'Cunha scored the first goal.

The Parsi defence fell to pieces in the second period and five more goals were added. Page and D'Cunha distinguished themselves by their good passing the latter being an extremely able dodger; though he overdoes it very often. The scorers in order in the second half were, Page, D'Cunha, M. D'Souza and Page.

The teams were:—

Government Telegraph:—Addins, Peel and Phillpowsky; Woods, S. D'Souza and Murray-Snell, Page, D'Cunha and M. D'Souza, wing.

Parsi Athletes:—Cabinetmaker, Bamboat and Davar; Vakil, Shroff and Sethna; Vakil, Barukhanawalla and Dalal.

Referees:—Messrs. D'C. Smith and S. Bhattacharjee.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 10.

THE PALACE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr S R A Wahab's SULTAN, 9-9, Donelly 1
L H Kedum's RAJPUT, 9-0, S Black 2
Mr Mustapha Talib's EED, 9-0, Barnett ... 3
Also ran:—Anwar 8-11, Brindisi 8-8, Toofan 8-5.

Betting:—3/2 against Rajput, 3/1 Sultan and Eed, 4/1 Anwar, 6/1 Toofan and Brindisi.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12; Places Rs. 6-4 and Rs. 4-8.

THE PALACE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Messrs Yusuf Haroon and Munshi Alimahomed Abdulla's MY FANCY, 9-0 ... 1
Messrs S R A Wahab and Feyd Sulliman's SURETY, 9-5, Donelly 2
Mr Mustapha Talib's RISING STAR, 7-13, Ahmadali 3
Mr Abdula Mana's ADWAN, 9-7, Audas 4
Also ran:—Little Joker 8-11, Panipat 8-9, Visto 8-6, Midher Beg 7-6.

Betting:—Evens Adwan, 2/1 Visto, 5/1 My Fancy, Surety and Rising Star, 8/1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26-12; Places Rs. 5-12, Rs. 4-12 and Rs. 4-12.

THE LYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAPHNIS, 8-6, Aldridge 1
Mr Heath's ISLAND LORD, 9-2, McPherson 2
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's HARMONY, 8-13, Barnett 3
Also ran:—Pendant 7-5.
Betting:—Evens Daphnis, 3/2 Harmony, 3/1 Island Lord, 4/1 Pendant.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-12.

THE S S AKKASAHEB MAHARAJ CUP. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Cup value Rs. 300 presented by Her Highness the Akkasaheb Maharaj. Winner—the up and Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's MOSCOW, 8-6, Sheldon 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's MEAZER, 8-9, Audas 2
Mr Ryan's LAST CALL, 9-12, McPherson 3
Mr Ibrahim Hazamy's COCKEYE, McQuade 4
Also ran:—Sanderson 9-3, Mundoor 9-1, Muzved 8-7, Lahore 7-12.

Betting:—Helves against Moscow, 3/1 Meazre, 6/1 Last Call, Muzved and Cockeye, and the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4-12; Places Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8.

THE S S AKKASAHEB MAHARAJ CUP. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Cup value Rs. 300 presented by Her Highness the Akkasaheb Maharaj. Winner—the up and Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMBAN 9-5, Aldridge 1
Mr Ryan's SYLVANMORE, 9-1, McPherson 2
Mr S R A Wahab's ZUGGAR, 8-13, Donelly 3
Mr Mustapha Talib's ANDERIN, 7-4, S Black 4
Also ran:—Dhareen 8-10, Scorcor 8-6, Rector 7-12, Burhan 7-9.

Betting:—Halves Ramban, 3/1 Anderin, 4/1 Zuggar, 6/1 Sylvanmore and Dhareen, 8/1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 3-12; Places Rs. 2-12, Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 2-12.

THE PANHALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 200. A handicap for horses in 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafarkhan's LADY RITA, 10-5, Barnett 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAGICAL MIKE, 9-12, Aldridge 2
Mr Heath's ZARA, 7-6, S Black 3
Also ran:—Blackwater 8-8, Sweet Apple 7-13, the Lily 7-12, Bathurst 7-7.

Betting:—3/2 against Magical Mike, 2/1 Lady Rita and Zara, 8/1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7; Places Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-12.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division which have run during the meeting, but not won.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's BHAGWAZENDA, 8-7, Sheldon 1
Mr M H Sharabali's SHAHIN, 8-6, S Black 2
Messrs Fataz bin Sanad and Patil's DAAS, 7-11, M Hoyt 3
Mr S R A Wahab's TAWAKUL, 8-3, Donelly 4
Also ran:—Zamboor 9-7, Officer 9-5, Kabil 8-2, Good Go'd 9-2, Bugler 7-4.

Betting:—Evens Against Officer, 3/1 Shahin, 4/1 Kabil and Bhagwazenda, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9-8; Places Rs. 3, Rs. 3 and Rs. 7-8.

REPORTED THEFT AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 10.

A robbery is reported to have been committed at the Cawnpore Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway station. It is stated that two parcels containing gold have been stolen but official information is not available.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1924.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The Municipal Budget Estimates for Bombay, 1925-26, constitute a disappointing document which it is the duty of the members of the Corporation to scrutinise carefully in framing the estimates. The Municipal Commissioner had the advantage of Sir M. Visveswarayya's opinion as Retrenchment expert, but though his investigation elicited the possibility of economy to the extent of Rs. lakhs in administrative costs, there is in the forecast an increase in establishment charges. The Municipal Commissioner is in fact discrediting the proposals by his tepid opposition. In justifying the proposal of increase in expenditure from Rs. 311 lakhs to Rs. 327 lakhs. Mr. Clayton introduces certain considerations of disbelief. He says: "Again, it will be noted that I have not provided for the increased cost of introducing Compulsory Education in F. and G. Wards." As the Corporation has accepted the burden the omission is unwarranted. "No, am I," says the Commissioner, "personally sanguine that retrenchments to the extent estimated by Sir M. Visveswarayya will be effected even if they are ultimately possible." With such a pessimist at the head of affairs, we should not be surprised at the suggestion of increased rates to cope with the larger expenditure of 1925-26. When retrenchment is predicated as essential, we notice in general supervision an increase from Rs. 16.66 lakhs to Rs. 18.36 lakhs. If we examine the expenditure of the coming year, we see an increase under items, except Conservancy, Road and Drainage. Among increases the most conspicuous are the larger burdens on water-works and education, of which the latter presents a deficient calculation. The increase in Education will have to be corrected to the extent of Rs. 2.6 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1 lakh recurring. If we incorporate the amount on the outlay we should expect a deficit of Rs. 2 lakhs as closing balance which completely alters the financial position at the end of the year. The increased burden of 1925-26 is largely due to water-works charges, an item objectionable from the fact of its being too anticipatory in character and causing an excess through future maintenance. The advance amounts to Rs. 13.29 lakhs which together with the general progress of expenditure imposes upon the rate-payer the duty of finding an extra Rs. 15.73 lakhs. The Commissioner proposes that the liability should be met by two devices the first being the production of Rs. 6.26 lakhs through the measured rates system and the other by an open enhancement of the water tax to the extent of Rs. 6.14 lakhs from 3¾ per cent. to 4½ per cent. If we look for corresponding advantage to the rate-payer we find little merit in the enhancement, open or under-hand. If consolation is demanded, we shall have to fix it in the chlorination of our water-supply which will cost Rs. 2.7 lakhs. Nevertheless the gap is flagrant, and members interested in the incidence of taxation on rich and poor will do well to enquire into the system of exacting rates in the Bombay municipality.

The Bombay Government have issued a Resolution reviewing the finances and taxable capacity of the municipalities of the Presidency. In their remarks, they observe that local self-government in Bombay is embarrassed through straitened revenues. We do not believe that in the case of all the 156 municipalities it is possible to balance accounts through retrenchment alone. There is need in several instances of larger revenue, but it is a poor example for Bombay City to furnish, when it advises a deficit, with a Retrenchment Report behind insisting on economy and regularisation of accounts. What more, Bombay is not an eligible model for the just distribution of rates. In regard the Government give a didactic lead: "It is especially to be noticed that little attempt is made to adjust taxation so as to make its incidence on rich and poor alike. All forms of octroi are popular with municipal representatives although they tax the poor more than the rich. House tax, where it is imposed, is, as a rule, on a scale that is heavier on the poorer houses than on the better ones." The criticism is of enormous importance when poor people have to endure a great part of the general tax. In the case of Bombay the remark is of special interest. The Commissioner states that the flight of the Cotton Depot from Colaba to Sewri has weakened the rateable resources of the godowns at Colaba. If the comment of Government remains valid, it will be of use to the Presidency to arrange for an enquiry into the distribution of local rates. If the matter is investigated, the Corporation will possibly find that the enhancement of Rs. 6.14 lakhs in water-taxes is due to unequal distribution of benefits, the rich enjoying the greater advantage of a promiscuous levy. The matter calls for enquiry before the general increase of taxation is forced on the inconvenience to the Executive.

The Commissioner seems to be committed to vague elements of finance. He is pleased, apparently, over the extension of the Rent Restrictions Act in respect of business-premises; the pleasure is too obtrusive to be missed, but here again, it is interesting to observe that while the larger premises show a distinct tendency to fall, the smaller quarters promise an increase of 50 to 100 per cent. to counter-balance the loss "We have therefore assumed," says the Commissioner, "that our revenue will during the next year, continue to be the same as was budgetted for in the current year and I accordingly advise the Standing Committee and the Corporation to maintain the rates of taxation at their present level in all cases except in the case of the Water Rate. If, however, this anticipation is falsified the question will have to be reconsidered in the next as the Cash Balance is clearly inadequate to meet a deficit of any magnitude." The speculation involves the question of a fair distribution of taxation. It is hardly just to watch the increased burdens of the poor business man whose embarrassment furnishes the Municipality with considerable advantages, while the shifting of commercial areas and other local conditions relieve the average landlord engaged directly or indirectly, in business of larger liabilities. The Municipal Commissioner does not show much enterprise in his budget-estimates; he may assume warrant for stationary expenditure, not increased outlay during the year. The enhancement of the water-tax is ill-proportioned and ill-distributed, and the Corporation will do well to insist on retrenchment before sanctioning further taxation.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF INDIA.

The first annual Report of the Fiscal Reform League, which we publish elsewhere, does not offer very encouraging reading to the ardent believer in the future of industrial India. The authors and promoters of the League were well aware, when the institution was formed, that its task would be a most arduous one; since the League had not only to fight the deliberately fostered class prejudice in this country, but,—a far more serious business,—also to endeavour and uproot the domination of policy which foreign industrial interests had secured in this country. The Federation of British Industries—to give but a single illustration of the magnitude of the task the organisers of the League had taken upon themselves,—has a total capital of some £6,000 million, with a membership of about 6,000 of the principal establishments in every branch of industry in the most industrialised country of the world. And that body is interested in keeping the trade of India open to every nation except Indians. To fight against this, the Fiscal Reform League has a membership of 21 Joint Stock Companies, and about 30 individuals; and some of the most important of the latter have not even in a whole year found time to pay up their subscription. It will be cold comfort for those striving for the industrial uplift of the country to be told that the industrialists themselves take no interest in such movements; that had they supported the League as its objects showed it worthy of support, it would have cut a far more more respectable figure; and that the individual members, in so far as their information and capacity could serve the body, were not particularly remiss in doing their bit in promoting the objects of the League. For, whatever may be the excuse or explanation, the fact remains, as the Report itself confesses in every line of it, that the work of the League has not been all that it could reasonably be expected to be, in its first year of existence.

What is the explanation, and what, if any, the remedy or a situation that must be pronounced to be fatal to any ambitions Indians may be ill-advised enough to entertain as to the industrial development and possibilities of their country? To those who are acquainted with the history of the League, it would be no news to learn that the institution first came into existence owing to the desire the Tata enterprise felt about a stronger and a clearer representation of their case for protection to the steel industry. But these initial inspirers of the League seem eventually to have devised their own means to carry on their fight with prejudice in high places and vested interests; and though the Tatas have not left the League altogether in the lurch financially or otherwise, the withdrawal of their active participation seems to have neutralised the fighting ardour of those members of the League who drew their inspiration from the Tata stimulus. They lost sight, apparently, of the fact that the Fiscal Reform League of India ought to be regarded as something far greater and more important than any particular industrial enterprise in India. They forgot that in the general struggle for securing adequate encouragement and protection to every suitable industry in India, they must be prepared for a long and bitter struggle, in which, indeed, the artillery and ammunition and fighting force must be provided by the industrialists,—and capitalists at that,—but which, if successful, must mean immense prosperity for the country as a whole.

It is this oversight which must be held to be responsible for the scant progress the League has made in the first year of its existence. If the members of the League consider that there is no need for such a body, they must lose no time in winding it up. The attendance at the meetings of the executive body of the League,—to take only one index of the interest in the League,—has been neither as regular and as frequent as the names of the members would warrant one in assuming. Members should not undertake responsibility which they feel they are unable to discharge. Let them make room for other men, if, owing to their engagements or disposition, they are unable to attend to the business of the League,—that is, of the industry of the country as a whole. We see no reason to gloss over the manifest shortcomings of the institution and its management, though many of the individuals connected with it in an active capacity command our utmost respect. For even such individuals are doing no good to themselves,—and are quite probably wasting their valuable time in a futile excuse for self-deception, by clinging to the League. If, on the other hand, the members of the League perceive the real importance of this institution,—and we repeat no one realises more vividly than we do the great task that the League, properly conducted, could undertake and accomplish,—there is still a chance open to them. We do not take exception to the decision of the Executive Council of the League to continue the institution for yet another year. In fact, we are ready to recognise that one year is not a period long enough to enable one to pronounce on the potential utility of the League—if only we could be assured that the organisers and promoters of the League will not treat it in the second year in the step-motherly way they have done in the current year. It is certainly a highly commendable decision of the League's Executive Council to devote a substantial sum they have obtained by donations to the subsidising of a weekly economic paper, which should serve the League as a medium of publicity, and at the same time educate the Indian public on intricate questions relating to the economic policy of the country. For the interests and importance of this Presidency, Bombay seems to be singularly unfortunate in this matter of an economic periodical press, in the hands of competent economists. But while commending the decision of the Council of the League to organise a weekly economic paper, we must impress upon the members and well-wishers of the League the fact that just as in the ordinary affairs of the League, so in this connection, the activity of that body will be of no avail unless every member of the League, present and prospective, considers the paper to be as much his own particular concern to protect and promote as those of the individuals, specifically entrusted with its conduct.

Notes of the Day.

A Two-Minutes' Hartal.

To-day is the sixth anniversary of the Armistice and His Majesty the King has appealed to all the people of the British Empire to observe a short two-minutes hartal in commemoration of the Victory. The thought of those who fell for great ideals and the events that have followed the outbreak of the Peace six years ago are responsible for the funereal gloom which recurs on the anniversary day. Among the members of the victorious Alliance, India has suffered most in the peace and that through the accession of the very spirit which she helped to subjugate in the Prussian. A million and a half of her soldiers fought in all the theatres of War, and according to the present Secretary of State, it was the doughty valour of the Indian soldier that saved the Channel Ports, the Sikh soldiers who shed their blood in Flanders, no doubt recalled it as they were being rewarded at Gurukabagh. Indian seamen, whose pluck was greatly praised during the War, are maligned at the slightest provocation as lascars who come in competition with White labour; Indians who gave £150 millions in cash and incalculable sums of money through the control of raw materials, are looked upon as a presumptuous and pestilential people who took British pledges too seriously. England acquired enormous possessions, and in promoting the rule of negro-serfdom in Africa, she has gone the length of oppressing Indian settlers in a corner of the continent; there is small need at present of referring obsequiously to the pride of Indians in the Empire. Spurned abroad and Rowlatted at home, Indians are in the stage of disillusionment. Even among those who ought to know of her plight there is ignorance. In his Appeal printed elsewhere, Lord Rawlinson grieves over the growth of unemployment in India, but the world of European and Anglo-Indian ex-servicemen glows vividly before his eyes, the rest being a wide blot. We happen to know of many Indians who served in the War, wearing out shoe-leather in quest of work. Only the fortunate castes engross official thought. It is a miniature reflection of Imperial counsel, this oversight of Indian interests. The Armistice Day carries different appeals to different nations. The British sonorously sing their thanks to God as due reward to a righteous people; Americans are comparatively indifferent after the mockery of President Wilson and his fourteen points; Germany writhes in bitter recollections. Peace in the world cannot be negotiated in the spirit of the 11th of November.

The Singapore Base.

Among the first acts of the Conservative Government will certainly be the construction of the Singapore Naval Base, a project which was vetoed by the Labour Government in the interests of disarmament and peace. Japan regarded the project as a menace to her and it is not surprising that the advent of the Conservative Government has revived her anxiety on this score. The Geneva Protocol which was hailed as an important step towards the outlawry of war, but which still remains to be ratified by the Powers, postulates the summoning of a Disarmament Conference next June. If the Conservatives proceed with the construction of the Singapore Base, Japan can only participate in the Disarmament Conference with reservations which will make its failure no less tragic than that of the Washington Conference.

A Typical American.

Senator Lodge, whose death is announced by Reuter, will be remembered as an uncompromising critic of the late President Wilson and as the one man who more than another was responsible for America's rejection of the Treaty of Versailles and her consequent non-participation in the League of Nations. He was a powerful Republican leader and the secret of his hold over the American people lay in the fact that he was a typical American. As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate he supported in 1914 the repeal of the Panama Canal toll exemptions clause as desired by President Wilson, because though he believed that under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the U. S was fully entitled to discriminate in favour of American shipping, he felt that a mistake had been made in refusing Great Britain's request for arbitration of the question. In January 1915 he opposed the ship purchase bill for the acquisition of shipping on the ground that it would lead to endless foreign complications because of conditions arising out of the war. Throughout President Wilson's regime, he was a vigorous critic of the President's policies and the differences between the two came to a head in December 1918 when he insisted that the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations should be considered apart and the consideration of the latter be postponed until the former was signed. Accusing the President of arrogating to himself autocratic powers and ignoring the Senate, he vehemently assailed the Treaty and insisted on fourteen reservations to it which were passed by the Senate. These reservations were intended "to protect the safety, independence and sovereignty of the U. S." and the President was summarily told either to accept the reservations or to find his work at Paris undone by the rejection of the entire Treaty. The President remaining adamant a deadlock ensued leading finally to the rejection of the Treaty as submitted by the President. The Treaty of Versailles was the price which President Wilson paid to secure his cherished Covenant of the League of Nations. In securing the rejection of the Treaty Senator Lodge absolved the U. S. from responsibility for its iniquities and the subsequent suffering for Germany and Europe which it entailed.

Non-Brahmins and The Congress.

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, leader of the Madras Non-Brahmin Nationalist Party, speaking at Dharwar the other day gave sound advice as to the course of action which the Non-Brahmins of the Karnatak should take in the work of nation building. He declared that communalism within reasonable limit was not necessarily antagonistic to nationalism though excessive indulgence in it might prove to be so. When nationalism and communalism conflict he unequivocably asked the Non-Brahmins to prefer the former to the latter; for the safeguarding of the ultimate interest of the smaller communities entirely depends upon the general well-being of the nation. The soundness and opportuneness of the advice cannot be over-emphasised, especially on the eve of the Belgaum Congress where no efforts will be spared to present a united front to the bureaucracy which is unfolding its repressive policy. Patriotism and self-interest alike demand that the Non-Brahmins of Karnatak should rally to the flag of the Congress at this critical juncture. There are, we are glad to notice, hopeful signs of many Non-Brahmins joining the Congress under the leadership of Mr. Chikodi of Belgaum.

HINDI, URDU AND HINDUSTANI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The citizens of Bombay are disposed to look down upon the milk-men, the watchmen, the Bhayas and the Purdeshis who speak Hindi. Do they imagine that all who inhabit Northern India, and who speak Hindi and Oriya, are Bhayas and Purdeshis? The Bhayas and Purdesias are, no doubt, for the most part, the poor and illiterate classes of Hindustan. They are the unlucky creatures of God, who when unable to wring out a living from the soil of Hindustan come down to Bombay. If they know how to read and write, if they know how to dress, they cease to be called Bhayas and Purdeshis. We then call them Pundits, Baboos, and Marwadis. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pundit Motilal Nehru would have perhaps been to us Bhayas and Purdeshis, if they had come without decent dress and decent education. The writer does not remember the exact words, but he remembers, once the late Mr. Justice Tyabji severely reprimanded a Counsel. During the hearing a case of succession of a Bhaya, Counsel, who opposed the claims, happened to have stated that the deceased was a J. P. and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, whereas the claimants were Bhayas and Purdeshis, and no reliance could be placed on their evidence. The presumption was that they could not be heirs of the deceased. "What do you mean, Mr. ....." interrupted the Judge. "There is no community or people in India, known as Bhayas or Purdeshis. It is due to our ignorance of India that we look down upon these people as Bhayas and Purdeshis. There are amongst them Brahmins, Kshatris, Banias and Shudras, just as there are in every other Hindu community. There are amongst them Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and even members of the coveted I.C.S. I have several friends amongst them. They come from a province which you know was the birth-place of Rama and Krishna. How can I allow you to go on uninterrupted?"

Bombay's Neglect Of Hindi.

Hindi is the language of Upper-India, now officially called the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. This language is spoken more or less throughout the Indian Peninsula. Delhi and Agra, the imperial twins, are in that province. It has the sacred Kashi, and Prayag within it. Ajodhya, now called Fyzabad, was the capital of Rama, Lucknow now called Fyzabad, was the favour te residence of Luxman. Mathura gave birth to Krishna. Hindi was the language of these heroes. The name "Hindi" is derived from "Hind" the Persian name for India. Hindi is the language of the Hindus. It is the queen of the languages of the Aryan origin in India, viz: Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali and Coriya. It is written in the Sanscrit character, called Nagri or Devnagri, and Balbodh in Bombay. It might have once been raw and rude. We have now Hindi in several forms fully developed. One is that which we hear from our Bhayas and Purdeshis. Another is used by the Pundits. The language originally sprang up from Sanscrit. Soon it acquired its independence. It now lives a life of its own. There are literary achievements in Hindi which give it a good title to respect. Nanak and Kabir have their shares in Hindi literature. The late Saint Swami Dayanand, though a Gujarati, accepted Hindi for his *Satyarth Prakash*. Mr. Gandhi has studied it. He advocates its claim. It may in future be the language of his Swaraj. Mr. Tilak proposed Hindi to be adopted as the *lingua franca* of India. But Bombay has neglected it. The Reforms Committee may note that the Bombay University has no teacher or professor to teach Hindi. Distant Oxford is in that respect a better friend of Hindustan. Until recently there was no school in Bombay where Hindi could be learnt. Now there is the Marwadi Vidyalaya. We have no journal, or newspapers, in Hindi. Cal-

(Continued on page 10.)

M. HERRIOT'S DEFENCE

FRANCE AND GENEVA PROTOCOL.

ENHANCEMENT OF FRENCH DIGNITY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A Havas Agency message says speaking at Rodez last evening M. Herriot replied to the oppositionists' criticism regarding the loan and emphasised that France by signing the Geneva Protocol had showed herself to be really a peaceful power and to have returned to her true traditions.

"We have made distinct endeavours to prevent a new war without jeopardising France's security. We have earned for France sentiments of friendship and goodwill. We have decided to cease ignoring Russian people. We will resume equitable and honourable relations with Germany. We are asking for nothing but co-operation of the Allies, whatever Governments they may have".

M. Herriot insisted on the absolutely fundamental necessity of balancing the budget and said that the present loan aimed at the liquidation of the French debts.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST REDFLAG

BRITISH FASCISTS' DEMAND.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In order to ensure that red flag should be banned from the Trafalgar Square on the Armistice day the British Fascisti held a demonstration there this afternoon. Brig-General Blakeney, President of the Organisation, addressing a crowd of ten thousand strongly denounced the immigration of aliens whom he held chiefly responsible for the preaching of communism. He urged the spread of Fascism in England in order to counteract revolutionary ideas. A subsequent speaker was subjected to interruptions whereupon the interrupter was mal-handled by the Fascisti until the police rescued him. The meeting closed with a procession of male and female units to the Cenotaph where wreaths in the design of the Fascisti badge were deposited.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION RESULT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Watsonians s.x. Glasgow Academicals twenty-two.—Reuter.

WU-PEI-FU'S UNDAMPED ARDOUR.

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Chefoo.—Wu-Pei-Fu who arrived on a transport here stated that he would be proceeding to south to reassemble his forces in order to return at the head of a punitive expedition.—Reuter.

CATCH OF HERRINGS AT YARMOUTH

LEAFIELD, Nov. 9.

The catch of herrings at Yarmouth this season now exceeds five hundred millions which is more than one hundred million over the total catch last year. Off the Cornish Coast catches have also been heavy and about two million herrings have been landed at Port Saint Ives during the past week.—B. O. W.

SENATOR LODGE DEAD.

AN OPPONENT OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Boston.—Senator Lodge is dead.—Reuter.

[Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge was born in the year 1850. He was the member of the Congress Republican Party from 1887 to 1893. He became Senator in 1893. He was the President of the Masachussetts Historical Society. He was also the fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was also a man of letters, the most important among his publications are George Washington (one American Statesmen series), Historical and Political essays, the Story of American Revolution, etc. He was a member of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the U. S. and was an uncompromising critic of President Wilson's policies. In December, 1918, he advocated postponement of the question of a League of Nations until after the signing of the Treaty, insisting that the two should be considered separately. Under his leadership 14 reservations were carried through the Senate which the President was asked to accept if the treaty was to be ratified—with the result that, on President Wilson's refusal to accept them, the Treaty was rejected.]

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON 21ST INST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee announces that an emergent meeting of All-India Congress Committee will take place in Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay on Friday the 21st November at 4 p.m. to consider the present situation and the programme of work to be recommended to the Congress. The Working Committee will meet at Labournum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay at 8-30 a.m. The provincial committees are requested to inform their all India members.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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TURKISH POLITICS.

SPLIT IN PEOPLE'S PARTY.

FORMATION OF REPUBLICAN GROUP.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Constantinople.—The first open split in the Turkish internal politics since the inception of the Kemalist movement materialised in the Assembly on Sunday when eighteen deputies voted against Government and resigned from the People's Party intending to farm a Republican Group. Leaders among whom are ex-Premier Raouf Bey and ex-Commander of Constantinople Adnan Bafet Pasha hope to secure the support of at least fifty deputies including Generals Kiazim Karabekir and Ali Fouad. The Party's programme includes the refusal of the President's right of veto, the dissolution of the Assembly, the abolition of the indirect electoral system, the decentralisation of municipal affairs and the abolition of 'red tape.'—Reuter.

THE LAWLESS LAW.

CAWNPUR CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 10.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore was held last night at Khurd Mahal Park to denounce the new Ordinance. Dr. Jawaharlal presided. Among those present was Maulana Hasrat Mohani. Dr. Murarilal moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore expresses its utter abhorrence and deep disgust at the enactment of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924 by the Viceroy and Governor-General as also at the application of regulation III of 1818 in the Bengal Presidency. This meeting regards that new measures though resorted to under pretence of suppressing anarchical crimes are principally and primarily meant to throttle legitimate aspirations of people of this land. In the opinion of this mass meeting no words can sufficiently condemn this panicky action of the Indian Government. This meeting unreservedly and unambiguously declares that violent and revolutionary means if resorted to have been undertaken in sheer impatience caused by the reactionary policy of Government themselves, that even the presence of anarchical bands can never justify promulgation of lawless law in the country and that the surest, the best and the most effective remedy for uprooting anarchy, if it exists, is not terroristic and illegal law but sagacious and far-sighted political policy. This meeting thinks that the present extraordinary measures let loose in Bengal are reactionary and utterly unjust. This meeting cannot consider the well-known and respected workers arrested in Bengal to have been guilty only because Government have arrested them on the strength of secret information. This meeting warmly sympathises with the Bengal Presidency in this hour of trial and appeals to the citizens of Cawnpore wholeheartedly to support Bengal at this critical juncture."

The Liberals abstained from voting as the resolution was not the outcome of a joint deliberation but they whole-heartedly associated themselves with the object of the meeting.

SIND PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA.

SUPPORTS UNITY AND VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, Nov. 10.

At a meeting of the Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha held yesterday at Hyderabad (Sindh) Lala Lajpatrai was recommended for the presidentship of the forthcoming annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. If his illness continues the name of Bhai Parmanand was recommended. It was also resolved to send a telegram of appreciation and support to the Hindu Caste Jatha which reaches Trivandrum on the 12th and another to the Maharani Regent of Travancore appealing her to grant the petition of the Jatha for opening all public roads to untouchables. It was further decided to raise a special fund in Sindh in aid of Vaikom Satyagraha.

The Sabha recommended that the annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha be held at Belgaum during Christmas instead of at Calcutta. The Sabha heartily supported the principles of mutual toleration and settlement of disputes by arbitration or court and not by taking law into one's own hand as enunciated by the Delhi Unity Conference.

A meeting of the Hindu Muslim Board was held at Hyderabad (Sind) yesterday where a press and literature control committee of five persons was appointed.

DUTCH AVIATORS LEAVE KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 10.

Dutch Aviators left Karachi at 7 this morning in the presence of the Dutch Consul and several officers of the Royal Air Force. They expressed gratitude for the valuable assistance rendered by the Royal Air Force officers and men. Aviators were engaged till midnight yesterday in overhauling and cleaning the machine. The machine made a splendid ascent this morning in perfect weather conditions.

The journey to Calcutta will be via Multan, Ambala and Allahabad.

Melbourne.—Officials of the Commonwealth Line explain that advices regarding the registration of the Commonwealth Line in England only refers to the ex-enemy vessels such as light-house and light ship tenders and naval vessels.—Reuter.

PARTY-WAR IN ITALY

FASCIST LEADERS CHALLENGED

DUEL BETWEEN GENERALS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Rome.—As a sequel to the recent collision in a street between the Fascisti and the Combattenti or the ex-service men led by General Peppino Garibaldi, General Varini, Commander of the Fascist Militia in Rome, challenged General Garibaldi to a duel on the ground of his having written a letter insulting the Militia but General Garibaldi's seconds refused to allow the fight declaring they would prefer a fight with Sgr. Mussolini whom Gen. Garibaldi accused of being directly responsible for the collision. Gen. Garibaldi's suggestion with regard to Sgr. Mussolini was ignored but General Balbo, Commanding the entire Fascist Militia in Italy, is now challenged by General Garibaldi.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST DE RIVERA.

ARRESTED SPANIARDS' CONFESSION

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Paris.—A message to "Le Journal" from Perpignan says that sixteen Spaniards arrested yesterday were released as no offence was proved against them. Of the six others who were detained for unlawfully carrying arms two stated that they intended to participate in a conspiracy against General De Rivera but said that they did not belong to any organisation. Several suspected persons tried to cross the frontier yesterday. Two persons were arrested at Banyuls carrying revolvers and anarchist documents. The Spanish Directory has decided to reinforce the frontier guard.—Reuter.

FIGHT ON SPANISH FRONTIER.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Paris.—A self-styled Spanish agitator writing in "Le Matin" says the Spanish emigres at the frontier who were awaiting the outbreak of a revolutionary movement were tricked into prematurely crossing the frontier by a decoy messsage purporting to emanate from their confederates but really emanating from the Directory's police. The "Matin" also asserts that revolutionaries at Barcelona awaiting a signal from their comrades in Madrid became impatient when it was known that exiles were concentrating on the frontier, urged into streets and started fighting which developed into a regular battle on Friday night.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SIXTEENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

CASSIMBAZAR'S POLYTE-TECHNIC SCHOOL.

SIR R. N. MUKERJEE ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

To-day Lady Mukerjee laid the foundation stone of Maharaja of Cassimbazar's polytechnic school. Presiding on the occasion Sir R. N. Mukerjee in the course of a speech said that our present education primary and secondary was generally speaking so little that it left the critical faculty of pupils undeveloped and consequently tended to deprive pupils of their common sense and unfitted them for practical life. Referring to Captain Petavel's scheme to solve the question of unemployment by finding industries for middle-class Indians and Anglo-Indians, Sir R. N. Mukerjee said that Petavel's plan did not propose to enquire as to what they could do for the distressed class but tackled the more pertinent problem of what they could make them do for themselves and their country. The future would tell how far his efforts would succeed in solving the problems but success also lay in striving and it was possible for all right-thinking men to sympathise with the movement that stood for an ideal principle in education. It was a welcome sign of the times that their boys were coming in increasingly large numbers to institutions that provided for technical and industrial education and they all rejoiced in this growth.

KOHAT SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 10.

Government have issued the following communique:—The attention of the Chief Commissioner, Northwest Frontier Provinces, has been drawn to reports which have appeared in the form of an interview between Sir Charles Innes and himself and representatives of the Kohat refugees from Rawalpindi held on 31st October in Peshawar. The reports are entirely unauthorised and are incorrect in material points. Good progress has, however, now been made towards effecting a settlement between the Hindus and the Mahmedans of Kohat and a provisional agreement has been arrived at under which it is hoped the Hindus will shortly return to Kohat.

GERMAN FINANCES

ALL-ROUND IMPROVEMENT

EFFECT OF DAWES PLAN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Berlin.—Government has decided to reduce the incom-tax between 15 to 25 per cent on incomes under eight thousand marks annually with further allowances for children. The Business Turn-over Tax and Luxury Tax will also be substantially reduced. These reliefs are possible in consequence of the improved financial situation due to the obtaining of loans under the Dawes Scheme and a large excess of revenue over expenditure in the national budget. It is expected that the reduction mentioned, besides decreasing the cost of living will increase Germany's export capacity so as to be unnecessary to raise workers' wages, and the export prices consequently can be kept at a level which will enable the exporters to compete successfully in the world market.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT.

PROBABLE DATE OF OPENING.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 9.

The "Sunday Times" states that the first formal meeting of the new Cabinet will be held on Wednesday when among other matters the date of the opening of Parliament will be considered. Tuesday December 2nd, is regarded as the probable date.—B. O. W.

BANQUET TO NEW MINISTERS

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH AWAITED WITH INTEREST.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 9.

The Prime Minister and his principal colleagues will return to London to-morrow and will be the guests in the evening at Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall. Mr. Baldwin's speech on that occasion is awaited with keen inedest as it will be his first important public statement since the election.—B. O. W.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL.

LIKELY TO GET AN UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 9.

Newspapers anticipate that in the list of Government appointments which is still under consideration by the Prime Minister, there will be few surprises and the opinion is expressed that the holders of Under-Secretaryships in the last Baldwin Government will take the same positions in the new administration. It is, however, predicted that one of the Under-Secretaryships will be allotted to a woman member of the House of Commons. The "Observer" considers it likely that the Duchess of Atholl will be given the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.—B. O. W.

AIR MINISTRY STAFF.

LORD THOMPSON'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 9.

In his farewell message to the staff of the Air Ministry, Lord Thomson says: "My term of office, brief as it has been, has confirmed my belief in the almost unlimited potentialitiets of aviation both in peace and in war. The achievements of the Royal Air Force during its short existence have already established a great tradition and is a source of legitimate pride to the British people. It has been my good fortune to visit many air stations at home, in Iraq, Egypt, Palestine and Trans-Jordania. Everywhere I have visited I witnessed great devotion to duty and admirable organisation. Credit for this is largely due to the wisdom and experience of the staff at the Air Ministry.

The future of the Royal Air Force is assured if the right standard of conduct and efficiency is maintained.

If airships are added to aeroplanes as means of communication offering at once speed, safety and wide freedom of movement over land and sea, it is difficult to set the bounds of development of air transport in the coming years. In conclusion, I desire to express my heart-felt gratitude for the loyal services of all those who worked with me both at the Ministry and outside while I was the Secretary of State for Air.—B. O. W.

LAHORE PRESS ON NEW CABINET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Commenting on Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet the "Civil and Military Gazette" says: The new Conservative Cabinet will escape reproach of dullness and mediocrity levelled at the first Baldwin administration. On the whole Baldwin will meet Parliament with a strong combination of ministers to support him. Regarding the selection of Lord Birken-

(Continued on next page.)

BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

APPEALS DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, and Sir T. C. Piggott, delivered judgment in the Bolshevik Conspiracy appeal. In the course of a lengthy judgment Their Lordships dealt exhaustively in detail with every important document filed by the prosecution and found that the case had been fully proved against all the four accused and dismissed the appeals.

Their Lordhips dealing with the case against Osmani said the number of documents found on him formed important evidence in the case. Among them was a copy of the "Vanguard" containing articles the seditious character of which was evident, besides proving their connection with M. B. Roy. There were also two unposted letters found addressed to Roy which were no doubt intended for him and the accused knew that the letters were addressed to a person in Europe who was organsing a conspiracy in this country. The genuineness of these documents had been fully proved by the prosecution. The Court also found that money had been remitted to India from Europe for the use of the appellants and a person known as Roy had been writing to the accused and that they had connection with an organisation in Moscow known as the Third Communist International whose agent in Berlin was one M. N. Roy and the object of which was to form a conspiracy in India to deprive the King-Emperor of his sovereignty over India. Referring to the sentence in one of the documents, "armed intervention is the last doctor to save India." Their lordships remarked they were satisfied that the expression showed that the writer hoped to use this ultimate recourse if all others failed and the object in view was the entire separation of India from Great Britain. Their lordships, therefore, found that the existence of a conspiracy was fully proved and the complicity of the accused in it. In connection with the identity of M. N. Roy, their lordships found that the article published by accused Dange in his paper giving history showed his identity as an agent of the Third Communist International and they were entitled to take it from Dange that he was in correspondence with Roy and that fact was relevant in proving the handwriting of Roy. Their lordships further held that they were not concerned with the identity of Roy nor was the prosecution bound to prove it but all they had to see was that the person residing in Berlin and calling himself Roy was an agent of the Communist International and they thought that it had been established that the person was an agent of the Communist International who was fomenting a conspiracy in India to deprive the King of his sovereignty. The interchange of correspondence clearly proved the existence of a conspiracy and as regards Osmani, the case against him was overwhelming. Mozuffar Ahmad was in close touch with Osmani and the evidence showed that Roy was anxious to get him to Berlin for consultation.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

In the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case appeal the High Court has dismissed the appeals of all the four appellants holding that the case has been clearly proved against each of them and the documentary evidence filed is genuine.

BLESSED EVERYWHERE.

VICTORIOUS MARCH OF CASTE HINDU JATHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ATTUNGAL, Nov. 10.

A grand reception was arranged for the caste Hindu Jatha from Vaikom by Eazhava ladies here under the auspices of the local Stree Sumajam. Ever since Satyagraha campaign was started at Vaikom every Eazhava home here had ungrudgingly contributed its mite to the funds thereof and it was only in fitness of things that they so readily availed themselves of the opportunity to organise a reception, exclusively their own, under the presidentship of Srimathi C. N. Meenakshiammal the young talented niece of Mr. C. V. Kunhiraman, Editor "Kerala Koumud:" and a prominent Eazhava leader. Over 500 women attended the function. Srimathi Nani Ammal, Secretary of Stree Samaj, opened the proceedings with a welcome song wherein she paid a warm tribute to the Jatha for their sacrifices and struggles in bringing about the emancipation of their helpless and oppressed brothers and sisters. The president, in her introductory speech, observed there were several who strived hard to remedy evils of caste including governments, popular leaders, the National Congress and the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and many were the ways adopted to secure that end. But an organised body with a determination to fight out the cause to the finish like the Savarna Hindu Jatha was unparalleled in India's history. They had already tramped for seven long weary days and had still another four days march to complete to reach Trivandrum and present their case before Maharani regent. Finally she requested the Jatha to convey to Her Highness how they desired to associate themselves with the Jatha in praying for immediate removal of all restrictions and presented to the Jatha a purse on behalf of the Samaj. The leader of the Jatha, Mr. Pillai, expressing thanks congratulated them on the rapid strides they had made over their sisters elsewhere in point of education and culture and assured them that he would respectfully convey to Her Highness their prayer.

TROUBLE AT GANGES FAIR.

NON-PAYMENT OF TOLLS.

REFUSAL TO PAY FINE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJNOR, Nov. 10.

A serious situation has been created at the Ganges Fair Daranagar.

Last year the fair was managed by the nationalists and the Chairman District Board on rather national lines. The national flags were hoisted. The exhibition was opened by Pandit Jawharlal. Prizes were distributed by Mr. Ranga Iyer. Hence officials felt slighted and prevailed upon Government this year to withdraw the management from the District Board and entrust it to the District Magistrate. The Commissioner thereupon refused the District Board sanction to realize toll or taxes. District Magistrate began realizing these taxes illegally himself. On his authority being questioned they could not show any law justifying action. Local Government was wired to but no reply was given.

Hence the members of Congress Committee decided not to pay tolls without any law being shown. Shrimati Gianwati Devi wife of B. Vishamitra Goyal Secretary District Congress Committee, Vidya Vati Devi wife of Dwarkapershad Vishnoe and Satyavati Devi of Bijnor refused to pay toll, were arrested on entering the Mela. They were kept in custody as they refused to furnish security. There was great consternation in the Mela. Pandit Mahabir Tyagi, Member A.I.C.C., Nemisaran, M.L.C. and Vishva Mitra, General Secretary, D.C.C., also refused payment toll on entry but they have not yet been arrested.

MORE ARRESTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJNOR, Nov. 10.

The trials of Gianwati Devi, Vidyawati Devi and Satyawati Devi were held in the Mela Court at one o'clock in the night. They were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each. The payment was refused. Shrotriya Jagdishdutta and Maulvi Abdul Latif, Secretary, District Congress Committee were arrested in the morning and fined Rs. 10 each. The payment was refused. Shrimati Durgadevi, mother, Shelwati Devi, wife and Prakashwati, sister of B. Nemisaran, M.L.C., were arrested, convicted and fined Rs. 5 each. Another batch consisting of Pandit Gangaditta, Asharfidavi a big zemindar and her three daughters were arrested. Later on Lala Thakurdass, Chairman, District Board and Ratanlal Jaini Rais were arrested at the wiring time. B. Brijnandansaran Vakil also refused toll but was not arrested.

IS IT A FIB?

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S VISIT TO INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

Nothing is known in India regarding the statement made by the "Sunday Times" that Lord Birkenhead contemplates a visit to India. The report may therefore be discredited.

FULL MOON FAIR AT SONPUR

SEVA SAMITI'S ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SONPUR, Nov. 10.

Despite rains and inclement weather the Sonpur Fair bids fair to be quite full. People are pouring in from all parts of India. The Behar Provincial Seva Samiti has as in previous years, arrived with its full staff to look after the comforts and convenience of the general public and to give relief to the sick the needy and the distressed. Within a specious compound most centrally situated in Minabagar a large number of tents with a big shamiana in the middle have been pitched to accommodate the volunteers who are still coming in from different parts of the province and include scouts and medical men doctors as well as vaidyas. The total strength of the force is likely to exceed five hundred.

VOLUNTEERS TRAINING IN KARNATAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 10.

As the Congress is fast approaching, Dr. Hardiker is organizing volunteer training camps in Karnatak. Bijapur had 3 camps, Belgaum and Dharwar also have organized their camps. Dharwar and Haveri camps are training about 50 volunteers. Yesterday morning the Dharwar camp was opened. Mr. Jog M.L.C. advised the volunteers to be well disciplined for the ensuing unique Congress. Much enthusiasm prevails among volunteers. Dr. Hardiker has gone to Mangalore, Kumta and other parts of the Kanara Districts for organizing camps there. It seems Karnatak is going to set an example to the country about volunteer organization.

DELAY IN ENGLISH MAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. s.s. "Mongolia" with the English mails of 30th October from London has experienced a breakdown in the engine room between Suez and Aden, thus necessitating a reduced speed. As a result s.s. "Mongolia" which receives mails at Aden for India is not expected to arrive at Bombay before daylight on Sunday the 16th instant. s.s. "Multan" will take the homeward mails as usual on the 15th instant.

POST OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

PASSAGE AT ARMS IN CORPORATION.

MEDICAL RELIEF OF CITY

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner about constructing a reservoir at Sion in connection with the Tansa Completion Works. Owing to the demand of the Government for an occupancy price of Rs. 4 per square yard and an annual rent of Re. 1, subject to the condition that the Municipality laid out a public park for recreation purposes within one year of the completion of the reservoir, the Commissioner had submitted two estimates one for Rs. 10,32,280 and the other for Rs. 11,62,280 which included the cost of a park. The Commissioner stated that in 1910 the Collector of Bombay had recommended that the land should be handed over to the Improvement Trust free of cost for a park; that only five acres were required for the reservoir out of the total area of 11 acres; and that as the watch-tower on the hill was going to be preserved by the Corporation, the whole scheme was likely to cost a considerable sum yearly for maintenance.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the matter be referred to the Water Supply Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. K. F. Nariman wanted to know from the Commissioner whether the Land Acquisition Act could not be made applicable in the case of Government, in the same way as in the case of private owners.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposed the attitude of Government.

The Commissioner said the Land Acquisition Act could not be made to operate against the Government. The Collector of Bombay did recommend that the land should be given free to the Corporation, but Government could not be accused very severely because the Improvement Trust had to pay quite as much as was now suggested by the Government should be charged to the Corporation. He hoped that for the benefit of future generations the Corporation would decide to have a public park, on the same plan as the Sir P. M. Mehta Garden. He warned the Corporation that until the water tower was completed it would not be possible to get water into the city at an early date.

The motion was agreed to.

POST OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:—"That in view of the impending reorganisation of the administrative machinery, the Establishment Committee be asked not to proceed with the work of recommending any candidate for the office of Deputy Commissioner until the final report of the Retrenchment Adviser is considered and disposed of by the Corporation."

Mr. Jamnadas said he wanted to guard the Corporation against any unnecessary and useless enterprise. The Corporation had got a Retrenchment Adviser and a Retrenchment Committee, and there was a proposal to administer the city through Executive Committees. The Corporation had approved of the principle of Executive Committees and Mr. Masani had studied the whole question, in the light of the experience of the London County Council, and he had convinced the speaker that the best way of administering the city's affairs was through Executive Committees. The Retrenchment Adviser had also advised them to the same effect and the Corporation was going to have them. If the city was going to be administered through Executive Committees, he wondered why they should have two sets of Executives in the city—one the Deputy Commissioner with the Commissioner, and another the Executive Committees. The question was one of practical politics, which the House had passed more than once. The Corporation was contemplating a complete reorganisation, and it would be misleading to make the applicants believe that the office was for three years, when it was not so. To recommend a man now when they were thinking of retrenchments, was neither fair to the applicant nor to the Corporation. Mr. Masani was not willing to continue in the post and liked to be relieved and before he was relieved they wished to have the Executive Committees put on the statute book.

Dr. Viegas seconded.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved an amendment that in the event of Mr. Masani's wishing to avail himself of the leave sanctioned by the Corporation the acting arrangement, to be made during his absence, should be made on the distinct understanding, that it would be terminable at any time and the recommendation should be only for a *locum tenens*. Mr. Byramji said he had approached Mr. Masani to reconsider his decision, and his amendment was only to allow Mr. Masani to return to his post.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded.

Mr. Masani had written a note to the Corporation that although he had been approached by several members to reconsider his decision, he had told them of his inability to do so.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand wanted both the amendment and the proposition to be thrown out.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said there was no question at all of abolishing the post of Deputy Commissionership. They were making the appointment only for two years, at any rate, he said.

Dr. A. Viegas said the proposition only asked the Establishment Committee to stay their hands until the question was discussed by the Retrenchment Adviser, and the Committee. They wanted the money saved by this means to be utilised for reducing the infant mortality, etc.

COQUETTING.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said either Mr. Masani had changed his mind or there was some coquetting going on between Mr. Masani and the members. The Corporation ought to have unfettered liberty for filling up the post, and the approaching of Mr. Masani by some members was merely coquetting with him. If Mr. Masani wanted to return then he would be welcomed, but just on the point of making the appointment something appeared to have gone wrong. The Commissioner at present was a sort of inanimate post office, and was a link between his underlings and the Corporation; he was also a magnified filing clerk and a *precis* writer. They ought to have a Commissioner who had time to think, but at present he was merely thinking of his files. They ought to have Deputy Commissioners even if they had Executive Committee, said the speaker.

Mr. J. B. Petit said they were asked to make a temporary appointment, as they were not going to abolish the post even after they had Executive Committees.

Mr. B. T. Desai supported the proposition.

The Commissioner assured the Corporation that the relations between him and Mr. Masani were of the most cordial nature. The necessity of having a Deputy was generally admitted by the Corporation, and as they knew Mr. Masani wanted to be relieved in December. Every candidate who had applied was given to understand that the appointment was going to be for two years only, during Mr. Masani's absence, although there was a probability of a permanent vacancy occurring. It would not be honest and fair on their part now to adopt the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas.

Mr. Jamnadas in making a personal explanation about Mr. Tairsee's statement that "the cards had gone wrong" said Mr. Tairsee was a responsible man and perhaps knew what he was talking about.

Mr. Tairsee: Not only Tairsee knows what he talks, but he means what he talks!

Mr. Jamnadas: If Mr. Tairsee has the courage of his opinions he must mention names.

The President: Mr. Tairsee has made a general reference, and had not mentioned any particular names of members.

Mr. Jamnadas: Has he not the courage?

The matter was then dropped and both the proposition and the amendment were thrown out.

MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding the question of providing a hospital for tuberculosis cases in the city:—

"The Executive Health Officer suggested that a hospital of 200 beds for advanced and incurable cases of phthisis should be constructed with means of extension up to 500 beds at the north end of the Island, and that it was worth while considering whether Dadar Labour Corps War Hospital could not be acquired and utilized for a tuberculosis hospital when it ceased to be used for military purposes as this hospital could accommodate 500 tuberculosis patients and was constructed on a style which would suit the purpose. It was also pointed out that in pursuance of a suggestion of the Corporation towards the end of January, 1916, for a provision of 25 beds for tuberculosis cases at the Maratha Hospital, the Health Officer had suggested that additional land adjoining the Hospital be purchased for erecting the required hospital for tuberculosis patients which proposal had, however, to be ultimately abandoned as the land behind the Maratha Hospital was being rapidly covered with buildings.

Owing to changed circumstances since the date of the reference the Committee thought it advisable, at their meeting held on the 21st September, 1922, to obtain a fresh report from the Commissioner in the matter. Accordingly the Commissioner in his letter states that the proposal to establish a Tuberculosis Hospital in the old War Hospital at Dadar has fallen through as the Improvement Trust are very much averse to the location of such a hospital in the midst of a residential area and as the War Hospital buildings are not available. In the circumstances, there is no alternative but to utilize the Maratha Hospital for cases of tuberculosis after the proposed extension of Arthur Road Hospital has been carried out. He also observes that it has been proposed to make some provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in the King Edward Memorial Hospital by setting apart 50 beds in the Hospital for the purpose.

After careful consideration of the whole question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner's proposals to utilize the Maratha Hospital for tuberculosis cases be approved and that only advanced cases not exceeding 32 in number be accommodated there, early cases of tuberculosis being taken to the Turner Sanatorium."

On the motion of Mr. B. N. Motiwalla the report was adopted, an amendment moved by Dr. Bisni to the effect that the whole of the Sanatorium, except the front portion, be reserved for advanced cases, being rejected.

The Corporation also approved of the report for increasing the accommodation for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases in Bombay. The Commissioner had recommended:—

"(i) That 90 beds be added to the Hospital at Arthur Road and that the Hospital be divided into two units, one for smallpox and one for other infectious diseases.

(ii) That the buildings necessary for this purpose as shown in the plans, with the modifications and additions recommended in this report be erected.

(iii) That the Maratha Hospital be closed or devoted to some other purpose when the division of the Arthur Road Hospital has been completed.

(iv) That the decision as to whether the full number of additional beds shown in the plans for extension, namely, 180 are to be provided, be deferred, and subsequently based on the added experience gained during the alterations and additions now proposed.

(v) That it be understood that any decision now arrived at as to the general scheme for extension will be liable to be varied or revoked on the consideration of the estimates of the actual cost involved.

After careful consideration of the whole

(Continued in Column 4.)

ARMISTICE DAY.

AN APPEAL FROM LORD RAWLINSON.

It is now ten years since the beginning of the great struggle which ended in the Victory of Right over Might as Armistice Day, the tenth anniversary of which we celebrate today. Once more I appeal with confidence for this day to be officially observed as a tribute to India and Burma to the cause of the Ex-Services Association. As its president may I point out that the association can put forward an even stronger claim to support than it did last year. Though the response was generous was the response then made to its appeal. Unemployment has during the last twelve months spread throughout the industrial life of India and no class perhaps has been so hard hit as the European and Anglo-Indian Ex-Service man. The association's record is proof of this. During 1923 it has assisted no less than 1236 ex-service men or their dependents as against 1000 in 1922 and the records of the work of some of its branches during the past few months show that the strain on its resources continues to increase. The association considers it a sacred duty to withhold no assistance from any man who has served his country, is sick, through no fault of his own, face to face with that most terrible of all problems i.e. finding work to support himself and his family. I am sure that we all realise what we have collectively and individually to the men who made victory possible. To-day I ask for practical encouragement in the shape of contributions, however small, to the funds of our association. Let this Poppy Day show that we in India "do not forget".

Rawlinson Genl

ARRANGEMENTS IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 9.

To-day, special Armistice Sunday, services were held in churches throughout Great Britain, and Tuesday being the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice which brought hostilities in the Great War to an end, the occasion will be celebrated as in the previous years. Special provision has been made for the observance of two minutes' silence in honour of the dead. The traffic will be brought to a complete stoppage at a signal given by the police whose watches will be synchronised. Although every town and village has arranged its own method of celebration, of which two minutes' silence is the principal feature, special interest centres in the service arranged to take place at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London. The King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York will be present and the Queen will watch the ceremony from a window of the Government Office opposite. Mourners from all parts of the country are visiting London to take part in the solemn pilgrimage past the Cenotaph and the Unknown Warriors' grave in the Westminster Abbey. The procession is expected to continue for two days. Large crowds visited the Cenotaph to-day and placed wreaths at its base. Throughout yesterday floral tributes were constantly received, but as the Armistice day approaches the bank of flowers is likely to be of immense proportions and adequate arrangements are made for their display.—B. O. W.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Majesty the King Emperor's wish that on the 11th Nov. at 11 a.m. there should be, for a brief interval of 2 minutes, a complete cessation of all activities will command the universal approval of all His Majesty's subjects throughout the British Empire. This will afford us an opportunity of paying our tribute of reverence and affection to the "glorious dead", who at the call of duty made the supreme sacrifice they were capable of. We shall think of the War with its waste and sacrifices, its untold sufferings, its glorious and undying examples of courage and unselfishness, personal and corporate heroism. We shall render thanks for the revelation of the unity of the Empire, and the weight of the moral judgment which was on our side. We shall not be less grateful for the victory which was vouchsafed to our Arms thereby vindicating the public law and liberty of the world; all these we shall remember with gratitude.

Whilst making our reverent acknowledgement of the debt we owe to the fallen, dare we forget their comrades who shared their perils and are still alive? Our debt to them must remain unredeemed as long as the legacy of the disabled and maimed remains unprovided for, as long as the unemployed remain so through no fault of their own, and the widows and orphans are left to starve. The War has left the world thoroughly disorganised, and its trade in chaos. The vast army of the unemployed is not the least of the problems which now await solution. In India, the Government owing to its financial solution, has had to reduce the Army on a large scale.

Consequently many of the men have been thrown out of employment. Obviously, the large majority must go back to the land or take up their hereditary occupations. These will not, by any means, absorb the whole population, and some must necessarily seek work as watchmen, peons, etc., as they have hitherto been doing. The Y. M. C. A. Army Branch has been engaged for the past four years in helping these men to obtain the positions indicated above. Thanks to the public response to the appeals addressed from time to time, it has been possible to obtain employment for nearly 3,500. But the numbers show no sign of diminution, and these men must be provided for. It is on behalf of these men, that I make an earnest appeal to the employers of labour, not forgetting the debt we owe to these sons of India, who fighting shoulder to shoulder with the other forces of the Empire, have secured for India the position which she occupies in the British Commonwealth, and among the nations of the world.

Those desirous of obtaining the services of ex-sepoys as peons, watchmen, etc., will kindly communicate with the Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Army Branch, Reynolds Road, Byculla.—Yours, etc.,

N. DAS,
Secretary Y. M. C. A.
Army Branch.

"EX-SERVICES ASSOCIATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen the letter signed Ex-Service Man in your issue of 5th November, and am instructed by my Committee to deny categorically the statements made therein, which do not contain a vestige of truth.

The benefits conferred on Ex-Service men by the Ex-Services Association are well-known.

There are, of course, a certain number of undeserving applicants to whom assistance has, after careful investigation of their cases, to be refused, and it seems probable that the writer of that letter in your paper is one of these.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Col. R.A.,
Secretary.

Delhi Nov. 8.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner's recommendations mentioned in the foregoing paragraph be approved subject to the modification that the words 'closed or' occurring in the first line of recommendation No. (iii) be deleted, as the Committee have recommended in another report that the Maratha Hospital should be utilized for treating advanced cases of tuberculosis."

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next at 3-40 p.m.

REORGANISATION OF KATHIAWAR.

NEW JUDICIAL MACHINERY.

(Associated Press.)

KATHIAWAR, Nov. 10.

The recognition of the Western India States placed under the direct political control of the Government of India since October 10th last has re-opened the question of dividing the Indian States in the Cutch, Kathiawar and Palanpur Political Agencies into two in place of seven classes, namely, the salute and the non-salute classes. As the second class Ruling Chiefs are entitled to salutes His Excellency the Viceroy is requested to reconsider his decision regarding the return-visits and to stay at Rajkot a little longer than 36 hours. The first Class Ruling Chiefs entitled to the highest number of salutes are directed to keep 8 men with them while paying an official call to his Excellency the Viceroy at Rajkot, other first class Chiefs being instructed to keep seven men with them. A mild sensation prevails among the first and second class Ruling Chiefs as a result of the new arrangements.

The transfer of political control of Cutch, Kathiawar and Palanpur from the Government of Bombay to the Supreme Government has necessitated the reorganisation of the Judicial Department of the Western India States Political Agency. The fourfold division of Kathiawar into the Sorath, Hajar, Jhalawar and Gohilwar Prants under the Political Agents having their head-quarters at Jetalsar, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Songad has been replaced by the twofold divisions into Western and Eastern States with Jetalsar and Wadhwan as headquarters of Subordinate Judges. Appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Courts at Jetalsar and Wadhwan will be heard by the District and Sessions Judge stationed at Rajkote. The final Court of Appeal will be presided over by the Judicial Commissioner whose headquarters will be at Rajkot and whose powers will be analogous to the powers exercised by the High Court Judge. The changes have made it necessary for Cutch and Palanpur to fall into being the establishments under their respective representatives at Rajkot in common with their sister states in Kathiawar. The whole machinery will be set in operation after His Excellency the Viceroy makes a formal declaration at Rajkot on November 25th of the goal to be aimed at by the reorganisation scheme and the methods by which it is sought to be attained.

A TALE OF WOE FROM KATHIAWAR.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A BRIDE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 6.

A tale of extreme sorrow that recently occurred in Jetpur has been published in the "Saurashtra." Samarth, a daughter of Bechar Khetshi, a Bania of Vadal, was married to Maganlal, the son of Gulabchand Veljee of Jetpur. The step mother-in-law of poor Samarath could not, it is alleged, bear to see the happiness of her step-son and tried every means to harass Samarath. The husband and wife remained for a time in strained relations, and the mother-in-law is alleged to have missed no opportunity of fomenting distrust between the two. The bride wrote letters to her parents describing her intolerable situation, but they could not help her. Samarth came to scent a plot to undo her. This made her more unhappy and she wrote two letters, one to her father, another to her brother, with a piteous appeal to come and rescue her. The letters, however, reached their destination too late to save poor Samarth. The night she breathed in her mortal frame, she took the refuge of a neighbour's house, and slept there.

She rose from her bed on her last morning; she went to fetch water from the well. With tears trickling from her eyes she unbosomed herself to a lady friend of hers at that place. She told her of her impending doom. She sent a message to her mother through her companion to take her away from the place of doom at least for one day and to give her a lease of life. But the poor mother, it is stated, afraid of the wrath of her child's mother-in-law, could not lift her little finger to save her.

Samarth returned to her house with the water-pot on her head. Her heart was sinking within her. Her legs were tottering. She could with difficulty reach her home. No sooner did Samarath enter her house, her husband, it is alleged, prostrated her with the blows of a stick. What followed could hardly be described. Samarath breathed her last.

The father-in-law of the murdered woman, it is reported, wanted to hush up the matter and tried to make this out to be an accident. Kerosine was poured on the dead body and the flames consumed parts of it.

His hands thus stained with blood, the father-in-law went to the place of worship. The mother-in-law in the meantime went to wash the clothes. The husband, it is reported, started to call a doctor who might certify that the death of his wife occurred only accidently. Doctor Jethalal was called. No pity could provide a covering to the dead body. The sight of hideousness and terror that met the eyes of the doctor could not allow him to certify the death as desired. Another doctor was called, who, it is reported, gave some sort of a certificate. It is said he had suggested that the dead body be shown to the Police authorities before it was finally disposed of. But the suggestion was not complied with.

The Vessashrimali caste, after condemning the cruel treatment meted out to the unfortunate victim when alive, has outcasted the father-in-law and his female adviser Bai Dandhibai. The tragedy, though not rare, throws lurid light on the tyranny and persecution that flourish under the protection of Hindoo households, and it is a pity that there is not a single powerful or-

(Continued in Column 4.)

GERMAN FINANCES.

(Continued from previous page.)

head as Secretary of State for India paper cannot consider his appointmen India Office a happy choice as Lord Bir head is distrusted for much the same rea as Churchill.

The "Muslim Outlook" says: If Lord enhead is to be the Secretary of State India then Br. Baldwin might as well app Sir George Lloyd as Under-Secretary State. Both would give us a spell resolute Government. Acting on the ma of Martial Law and no damned sense, repression has already been resc to in Bengal. The duel would extend to the whole of India and help the con in rousing itself from lethargy.

"Bande Mataram" says: It was the of India to get the worst reactionary charge of the India Office but we would come Baldwin on his policy of repression w alone can make the masses to stand up resist. Mr. MacDonald's regime from point of view has been a clear loss to In

"Pratap" says: India has no interest the British elections. So far as Lord Kenhead's appointment is concerned It has no reason to be glad over it. He not be worse than Lord Peel. This m can be said in his favour, that he brains. He being a member of the servative Ministry India can expect noth from him.

"Karanvir" says: The people of India k very little of the new Secretary of S but more knowledge is not required. long as India is a Dependancy one Minis or other makes no difference. Much talked of the Labour Ministry but there no less repression under its regime too.

"Milap" says: We are neither glad sorry because all Cabinets are of the type. The paper disapproves of the pointment of Lord Birkenhead as the Se tary of State.

The "Hindu" says: India is fully aware t no Conservative Government can do any g to her because whosoever may be the hol of the particular portfolio the policy be the same as that of the party. As s India is primarily concerned with the In Office and it is not difficult to conclude t during Lord Birkenhead's tenure of o Steel-Frame work will be strengthened every possible way.

The "Zamindar" says: With the advent the Conservative Government all reaction instinct of the die-hard party must come to full play. Swaraj is now a meaning term unless of course India forces the Government to concede its birthright to it. New Tory Cabinet consists of talented whose selection does credit to Mr. Baldw discernment but after all they are Conser tives and can expect very little from them

"Sivasat" says: Indians should welco the new Conservative Cabinet. It is hop the present repressive policy started in B gal by the Indian Government will be ha ed by the new Cabinet and thus disun ed Indiia will unite once more. The n Secretary of State for India is a wellkno advocate of the imperialistic authority ments made by and and chorus of app expressed by the Conservative press can taken as reflection on his future policy sections about Indian national movements.

The "Tribune" commenting on Lord Birk head's appointment says: The recalling some of the Liberal papers in England Lord Birkenhead's speech in the House Lords on the Amritsar Massacre do not in way alter our own attitude towards the pointment. It is possible for a man condemn the Amritsar Massacre as His Lord did and yet as regards his general Ind policy to be as reactionary as any reacti ary can be.

BY ELECTION FOR GODHRA MUNICIPALITY

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Nov. 9

The readers of "The Chronicle" very w know the struggle of party spirit in Godh Municipality. A vacancy caused by the signation of one member had stirred up people of both parties. Mr. Ibrahim H tullabhai, a Shia Borah, and Mr. Khal a Suni Sheikh, were the competitors. Ibrahim was backed up by Mr. Sultan the President and his party and Mr. Khal was helped by Mr. Abdulla Bhagat. the 5th instant the workers of both parties were working desperately for t success. This tug of war was very amusin On 5th night the General Board declared M Ibrahim Heptullabhai successful he gett more than 150 votes while less than persons voted for Mr. Khalpa.

PROTEST AGAINST BENGAL ORDINANCE.

A very big public meeting of the citize of Dohad was held on the 7th instant unde the presidentship of Sjt. W. Mukadam M.L.C., to protest again the application of the Ordinan to Bengal. Akali Sardar Harnam sing of Punjab addressed the meeting. T President in his closing speech appealed t the audience to be active again to close u their ranks for the fight with the Gover ment. He requested the people to swi with Swarajists sinking all the differenc for the attainment of Swaraj.

Protest meetings are also being organise at Kalol and Godhra.

Official and Personal.

The Hon'ble Sir Norman Macleod, Col nel and Mrs. E. L. Popham, Mr. J. M. Prophit and Miss Prophit and Mr., Mr and Miss J. Perring lunched at Gover ment House on Sunday.

Lady Wilson visited the Infant Welfa Centres at Kamatipura and Tardeo on th morning of Monday and presided at meeting of the Provincial Committee of t National Baby Week at the Secretariat the afternoon.

FORFEITURE OF INAM-LAND.

FOR ADVISING BOYCOTT OF PRINCE OF WALES

A WAI CASE.

The following are extracts from a judgment delivered recently by Mr. R. D. Norman, I.C.S., District Judge of Satara, in the Civil Suit lodged in his Court by Mr. Shripad Vishnu Pandit, an Inamdar of Wai, against the Secretary of State for India for alleged illegal forfeiture of his Inam share in the village of Ruighar:—

Plaintiff is a transferee, under the sale-deeds of 5/36th share of the Dumala Amma of the village of Ruighar. On 16th November 1921 plaintiff presided over a meeting at Wai convened to advise the boycott of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India. This action was interpreted by the defendant, the Secretary of State for India, as a breach of the conditions, under which the Inam was held, and by Order No. 532 of 30th November 1922 the plaintiff's share of the Inam was forfeited. In consequence a sum of Rs. 73—2—3 due for the year 1922-23 was not paid to plaintiff. This action of the defendant is illegal and *ultra vires*. Further the plaintiff is nominally a purchaser but really only a mortgagee. The sale-deed was intended to operate as a mortgage and the right of a mortgagee cannot be forfeited. Further 5/36th share is owned not by plaintiff alone but by him and other members of his family jointly and so the whole share cannot be forfeited. Plaintiff therefore prays for a declaration that the Order No. 532 dated the 30th November 1922 is illegal and not binding upon him and for the refund of Rs. 73—2—3 together with future interest at 12 per cent.

The defendant by his written statement contends:—

(1) That the suit is barred under Section 4 of the Pensions Act of 1871.

(2) That the plaintiff is not a mortgagee but an owner by purchase of 5/36 th share.

(3) That Inam is held on condition that the holders should be faithful subjects of the British Government; that the condition has been broken and hence the resumption of the Inam is legal.

(4) That it is not true that the plaintiff holds 5/36th share jointly with his relations.

After answering in the negative the issue whether the Court's jurisdiction is barred under Section 4 of the Pensions Act of 1871, the judgment proceeds:—

As stated in the plaint the 5/36th share has been conveyed to plaintiff under two sale-deeds. Plaintiff states that there was an agreement to return the land on payment of the money. This alone would hardly be enough to indicate the mortgage but in any case Section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act is a bar to oral evidence being given to prove that the sale-deeds are something other than they purport to be. The present suit is not one to which Section 10 A of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act applies.

MEANING OF "FAITHFUL SUBJECTS."

The following words occur in the Sanad issued in 1888:—"That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government." These words would appear conclusive. But Hon. Mr. Karandikar for plaintiff has argued at some length that the Summary Settlement Act did not authorize the insertion of such a condition, which must therefore be held void and of no effect. He cites the case of Radhabai vs. Anantrao (9 Bombay page 193) in which it is stated at page 215 that the object of the Act was to free such lands from official obligations. I may mention that this point is not precisely taken in the plaint which appears to proceed on the assumption that the Sanad is legal and the conditions have been kept. In any case I am unable to accept the argument. In the first place I think it would be fair to say that loyalty to Government was an implicit condition of the original grant of 1852. I could hardly imagine that the grantee could have long retained Inam after proof of disloyalty, otherwise than by force. But apart from this, the Sanad of 1888 was accepted by the then representative of the Inam and forms a contract with Government. This contract has been acted upon by both parties and plaintiff cannot now plead that one of the conditions thereof is void.

The fourth issue is the most important of all. Did the plaintiff by presiding over the meeting at Wai cease to be a faithful subject of the British Government? I will first consider exactly what the plaintiff did. To quote the plaint: "The plaintiff happened to preside over a meeting at Wai for advising the boycott of His Royal Highness the Prince's visit to India." Further details of what happened at that meeting are given in the report of the Mamlatdar of Wai (Ex. 36) a report which plaintiff admits to be substantially correct. According to this the plaintiff made the opening speech in favour of the boycott and in a closing speech urged that all invitations to Poona should be refused.

No evidence has been led about the meaning of the word boycott, but its intention is pretty well-known. It included in relation to His Royal Highness's visit, absence from all functions at which His Royal Highness was present, and a general "Hartal". In Bombay it included breaking the heads of persons who happened to think differently, but it does not appear that the plaintiff himself advocated force.

"CONTEMPT OF BRITISH RAJ."

The words "Faithful subjects" have not, as far as I can ascertain, been the subject of judicial interpretation in India. Faithfulness is primarily an attitude of mind but the mind can only be understood in so far as it manifests itself in speech or action. Some help may be afforded by a reference to Section 124 (a) of the Indian Penal Code though it seems to me clear, that a man may cease to be a "faithful subject" and yet not render himself liable to a prosecution for sedition. The question therefore which I ask myself is "did plaintiff intend to bring the British Government into hatred or contempt?" About hatred there may be doubt. But suppose the boycott had been successful what feelings would be uppermost in the mind of a citizen peeping through a slit in his barred window at the procession wending its way through deserted streets, lined only by policemen to keep back a non-existent crowd, the houses and shops on either side barred and shuttered? Could he feel anything else than contempt for a Government which has so far lost the affection and respect of its subjects that the heir apparent to the throne could be treated in so scurvy a fashion? Of course, the boycott, largely failed but I think the above picture fairly represents the avowed objects of the organizers of the boycott and though the Prince did not come to Wai yet the minds of the persons organising a local boycott and the persons organising the main boycott in the cities visited by His Royal Highness are one and the same.

There was, it may be conceded, nothing personal in the boycott. The demonstration was against Government and not against the person of His Royal Highness But it is in this non-personal aspect that disloyalty lies. To boycott on unpopular Viceroy or Governor would not necessarily connote unfaithfulness; for the Viceroy though a representative of the King, can, unlike the King, do wrong. But the boycott of the Prince of Wales was a demonstration against the British Raj as such, and the demonstration was of such a kind that it would, if it succeeded, bring that Raj into contempt. The British Raj may be righteous or unrighteous, with that I am not concerned. It may be that he who holds it unrighteous, but nevertheless keeps silence, is yet a faithful subject but if a man hold it unrighteous and proclaim his opinion in the market place it is manifest that his faith has departed. I find that by his action on 16th November 1921 the plaintiff ceased to be a faithful subject of the British Government.

STATUS OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The point taken by Hon. Mr. Karandikar on this issue is that, the village officers who collect the Revenue being mere *Baitees* for the plaintiff, the Government had no right to confiscate the money in their hands and ought to have proceeded by suit. In my judgment the village officers are not *Baitees* for the plaintiff. There is no privity of contract between plaintiff and the occupants, and the money paid as assessment is, until it is in turn paid to plaintiff under the terms of the grant, the property of the Government. If the grant fail through a breach of the conditions, Government has every right to retain the money.

ORDER.

In conclusion, the Court dismissed the suit with costs.

FISCAL REFORM LEAGUE, INDIA.

FIRST YEAR'S WORKING.

The following is the report of the first year's working of the League, which has just been issued:—

The Fiscal Reform League was formed in November, 1923, with a view to bring about such changes in the Fiscal policy of the country as would encourage the inauguration and promote the growth of every suitable industry in India, with due regard to the interests of labour and the furtherance of the economic interests of the country at large.

The League made representations during the current year to the Government of India and the Tariff Board on Protection to the Indian Steel Industry, and also submitted a memorandum on the findings of the Tariff Board on the Steel industry. It also endorsed and forwarded a representation on behalf of the Indian Cement Industry. These representations were all well received by the authorities concerned.

The Executive Council of the League has also decided to subsidise an Economic Weekly paper, if and when one is started, to serve as a medium of publicity for the League and as a means of educating the public on intricate questions of the Fiscal policy of the country. For reasons of finance and the paucity of suitable men, among other difficulties, the paper could not be started as early as it was hoped. But it has now been decided by the Executive Council that an economic weekly paper shall commence not later than the beginning of January next, and that a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 for the first year shall be paid by the League, as a preliminary measure, to the conductors of the paper. By this means it is hoped to arouse interest and support for the objects of the League, which it must be confessed, have not been during the first year of its existence all that could be desired.

Subjoined are appendices containing (1) Audited Accounts for the year under review, (2) the list of members, (3) the name of the office-bearers and the Executive Council, together with the number of meetings of that body and the attendance of each member thereat.

The following is the account of receipts and payments during the period ending October 31, 1924:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions:—			
From Individual Members, Rs. 550; from Joint Stock Companies, Rs. 2,100	2,650	0	0
Entrance Fees	25	0	0
Donations:—			
From Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rs. 5,000; from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Rs. 2,500	7,500	0	0
Interest on Current Account with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.	97	9	0
Total Rs.	10,272	9	0

PAYMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Furniture and Fixtures	321	4	0
Salaries and Wages	1,787	0	0
Printing and Stationery	462	5	0
Postages and Telegrams	60	10	0
General Charges	19	10	0
Cash on hand on 31st October, 1924:—			
Cash with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 7,615-13-6; Cash in hand, Rs. 5-14-6	7,621	12	0
Total Rs.	10,272	9	0

ATTACK ON SWARAJISTS.

MR. R. G. PRADHAN ON BENGAL ORDINANCE.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., expressed his views on the situation in Bengal at a public meeting held at Nasik on the 6th instant to protest against the promulgation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, and the action taken under the Ordinance and the Bengal Regulation III of 1918. He said that though there were differences of opinion as to the extent of the revolutionary movement in Bengal, the statements of Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru warranted the inference that its existence and recent growth were facts that could not be denied. In that case, the Government could not be blamed for endeavouring to check and put down the movement. But the feeling had been aroused in all Bengal and also in other provinces that one of the real objects of the Government, if not the sole object, in promulgating the Ordinance and making arrests under it and the regulation, was, under cover of putting down the revolutionary movement, to deal a death-blow to the Swaraj party. The assurance of the Government that such was not their object had fallen flat and the people had naturally refused to accept it as against the view of the Swarajist leaders that the new repressive policy was aimed, *inter alia*, at their party with its growing influence and the success of its policy in Bengal and C. P., and also to some extent in the Legislative Assembly. The arrest of some prominent Swarajist members lent colour to that view. The policy of the Government must be condemned, if it was really directed against the Swaraj party, and to the extent to which it was so directed. The only way in which the Government could prove their *bona fides* and allay all suspicion and misgiving was to release the Swarajist members, and, if the Government really believed that they had been implicated in revolutionary activities, to bring them to a regular trial, otherwise, the popular belief and doubts could not but be strengthened.

ABSOLUTELY UNJUST.

The Swaraj party might have caused trouble to the Government have caused trouble to the Government; the wisdom of its policy might be questioned; but, as Lord Olivier frankly admitted in the House of Commons, it was a constitutional party and, as such, had a place in the constitution and political life of India. It was therefore absolutely unjust to seek to put down the party under cover of executive action which professed to deal with revolutionary and anarchical conspiracy. A political thinker had said that the cause of personal liberty was so sacred that it must be defended by all, irrespective of political or party differences. In the same way, if a constitutional party was attacked and sought to be destroyed by branding its members as revolutionaries and anarchists, and clapping them into jail under *lettres-de-cachet*, the call was imperative for refraining from taking any party advantage, for sinking all differences, and resisting, in a common spirit of sheer justice, the policy of the Government. The Government must be compelled to realize that while they would have the support of all in putting down real revolutionary and anarchical movements, it was impossible for the Indian people, to whatever school of political thought they might belong, to support them in their campaign of repression against the Swarajist party.

Mr. Pradhan then stressed the point that wise statesmanship would not content itself with merely trying to suppress revolutionary movements, but would also seek to probe to the root causes thereof and to remove them. Were not the Government bound to consider why the revolutionary movement had reared its head again in Bengal? A negative policy of mere repression, even if it were fully justified could not meet the situation. A policy of conciliation was absolutely necessary, and there could be no conciliation until and unless a large step was taken in the direction of further constitutional advance. There was a general demand for provincial Swaraj, or full provincial responsible Government. How long could the Government refuse to concede that demand? And so long as that demand was refused, how could it be said that the Government of India was based on the will of the people. No doubt, it was a good thing 'to govern,' as the Conservatives seemed so anxious to do; but it was infinitely better to govern, so as to make the people, contented, happy and progressive, and to meet their legitimate political aspirations.

"MONKEY TRICKS FROM MOSCOW."

MR. ZINOVIEFF HITS OUT.

Mr. Zinovieff, in a speech in Moscow on the British election, reported by Reuter from Riga, expressed the heartfelt wishes of the Bolsheviks for the continuance of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Administration, because it was, under the pressure of revolutionary Labour, "the finest cinematograph display for us on the international political screen."

Mr. Zinovieff reminded his hearers that, on the eve of his acceptance of the Premiership, Mr. MacDonald expressed his determination not to have any monkey tricks from Moscow. Mr. MacDonald was not his own master, as his so-called followers had forced him to sign the Russian Treaties and also to release Campbell.

Now that Mr. MacDonald was fighting an election with his back to the wall, he must find some serious arguments in favour of Bolshevism, and he must, willy-nilly, plead Moscow's cause and defend Campbell, who had incited the soldiers to revolt.

Mr. Zinovieff, amid laughter, declared that it was not necessary now to send agitators abroad, because their enemies, such as Mr. MacDonald, although they had donned the lion's skin and roared, had become their best agitators. They had, he said, ploughed the field for Bolshevism. The "Daily Herald."

ICHALKARANJI IN MOURNING.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF'S ADOPTED SON.

A correspondent writes:—

The sad death of Shrimant Venkatrao Raosaheb, adopted son of the chief of Ichalkaranji took place on Friday night. The Chief was blessed with a son in 1892 but the child was unfortunately very short lived. The deceased who was a son of the Chief's brother, was adopted by the Chief in order to ensure succession to the Gadi. Shrimant Raosaheb matriculated from the Nutan Marathi Vidhyalaya, Poona, in 1905; graduated from the Deccan College in 1910, and took his M. A. Degree in the 2nd Class in 1915 from the Elphinstone College. He was the Professor of History and English in the Kayastha Pathshala College of Allahabad from 1915 to 1917, when he was called back to Ichalkaranji by the Chief to take an appointment in the administration of the State. He was made to work in all the departments of the State before he was adopted in February 1919. Since his adoption he was practically carrying on the administration under the guidance of the Chief. He fully justified the confidence that was reposed in him by his adopted father and soon endeared himself by his tact and sympathy to the subjects of the State as well as all those with whom he came in contact. The Chief was looking forward to take a well earned rest after over thirty years of arduous duties of a complicated administration, but fate had decreed otherwise.

In 1921, Shrimant Raosaheb had an attack of tuberculosis and had to go to Panchgani for treatment. Fortunately he had remarkable recovery and resumed the duties of administration.

But it proved to be a short respite. The fell disease made its appearance again about a year ago and in spite of all the medical skill and treatment carried off its victim at an early age of 36. Shrimant Raosaheb possessed an amiable disposition and very charming manners, he was very social and had made himself personally known even to the humblest peasant of the State. He was actuated with high ideals and his sole ambition was to serve his father, mother and the State loyally and to the best of his ability. He had the advantage of an extensive European tour in 1913 with the Chief and had travelled all over India.

There was a big funeral procession and the body was carried in State to the burning ground. By his death the State has suffered an irreparable loss. In token of love and reverence to the deceased Prince all the shops and every kind of traffic was closed on Saturday.

Shrimant Raosaheb leaves behind him his well-accomplished wife Shrimant Anubaisaheb, and two daughters and a son.

G. B. S. "STAGGERED."

An amusing letters from Mr. Bernard Shaw was read at a "Saint Joan" dinner at the Hotel Cecil, given by the O. P. Club to Miss Sybil Thorndike as a recognition of her brilliant rendering of "Saint Joan" at the New Theatre. The letter said:—

"I am quite staggered by your revelation of the fact that the O. P. Club has waited until 1924 to screw itself up to the desperate and revolutionary step of admitting women as associates under careful precautions, such as keeping them out of the club rooms, and discriminating between males and females as distinct classes.

"It has, it says, made this rash advance as a 'pioneer in welcoming ladies!' A pioneer, if you please!

"That such a belated, benighted, obsolete, absurd ridiculous, and mentally defective anachronism of a London club should have the audacity to invite Sybil Thorndike to one of its conventicles, actually to couple the occasion with the name of Saint Joan, takes away my breath. I am amazed at her condescension in carrying her radiance into your darkness."

"As for me, I would not be seen at a Victorian governess's funeral with such a club: and I am sure my wife would not come without me.

"I withdraw all the polite things I said before. I knew about that notice 'Women not allowed in the rooms.'"—"Daily Herald."

FAITH CURE UNDONE.

The deplorably insanitary conditions of the "dismal warren" in which she lived in the Borough were the cause, according to Dr. Denis McCarthy, the medical officer for Southwark, of the relapse of a woman who had returned in better health after a pilgrimage to Lourdes, where she had been sent by the Southwark Guardians, says the "Daily Herald."

The woman had been a patient at St. Mary's Home, Dover. Dr. McCarthy, who examined her a few days after her return to Cardel-place, Southwark, reported that there was no substantial improvement in her condition, and that the return to her insanitary home dispelled any hope. He thought she should be sent to Dover until she was able to move from the dismal warren where she now lives.

The Guardians decided to send the woman to the Dover home for a month to see how she progresses.

Preaching on faith-healing, Bishop Frodsham, Vicar of Halifax, said the big principle behind it was often forgotten or exaggerated. Healing came from the Most High.

"Men constantly make the same mistake," he continued, "of thinking that God cures in only one way. He uses the sunlight, water, and air, antitoxin, antiseptic, and all the discoveries of science, and He can use methods of suggestion now obscure in origin and effect.

"The knitting of a broken bone or the furrowing out of new blood courses in a diseased limb are just as truly God's work as the restoration of wounded or enfeebled will."

DUTCH AVIATORS AT KARACHI.

BATAVIA-THEIR DESTINATION.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

The Dutch Aviators Pilot John Van Der, Pilot H. Poelman and Mechanic Van Den Boocke, landed at Drigh Road Aerodrome, Karachi at five forty this evening and were met by several officers of the Royal Air Force. Favourable weather conditions made possible a non-stop flight from Baghdad to Bushire without the usual halt at Basara. They left Bushire at 7 a.m. on Saturday arriving at Bunder Abbas at three the same afternoon and left for Karachi early this morning. The machine is a Fokker F 7 fitted with Rolls Royce eagle engine and the average speed since leaving Basara has been eighty three miles per hour.

THE FLIGHT FROM AMSTERDAM.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative the aviators said that they left Amsterdam on October 1st arriving at Prague the same evening. The next stage was to Belgrade where they arrived on October 3rd and left for Constantinople the same day. While leaving Philipopolis a forced landing occurred resulting in broken radiator and damaged undercarriage. Extensive repairs were necessary and it was November 1st before these were completed. Leaving Philipopolis on November 2nd they reached Constantinople the same evening and left for Angora the following day. The journey from Angora to Alleppo was accomplished on November 5th. Alleppo to Baghdad on 6th, Baghdad to Bushire 7th, Bushire to Bunder Abbas 8th. Perfect weather has been experienced since leaving Baghdad with the exception of small sandstorm near the Gulf of Oman.

GOING TO BATAVIA.

The Aviators are the guests of the Royal Air Force Officers and will leave Karachi at 7 a.m. to-morrow for Calcutta via Multan, Amballa and Allahabad. The ultimate destination of the aviators is Batavia (Dutch East Indies) and the flight will determine the possibility of inaugurating a regular commercial air service from Amsterdam in the near future.

(Continued from column 6.)

not making a loan, we were only guaranteeing a loan."

Did anyone out of Bedlam think that any private lender in England was going to lend any money to people who had already repudiated eight hundred millions in terms of gross insult to those to whom they owed the money, and therefore it was sheer dishonesty to lay stress on the word "guarantee" as if there was the slightest difference between guaranteeing and lending the money. The plain truth was that without consulting Parliament this Socialist Government had committed themselves to giving forty millions of English money to a band of murderers who had robbed us altogether of eight hundred millions. This was an illustration of the domination of the whole Labour Party by a few men, some of whom to their knowledge had received considerable obligations from Moscow in the years that had passed.

LABOUR'S "UNSCRUPULOUS PROMISES."

After referring to the Labour Party's promises at the last election, he said that party were, nevertheless, returning to the platform with richer and more unscrupulous promises than had ever been made in his recollection or experience of political life. The Unionist Party would not be competitors at that auction. They recognized that there was a section of the population relatively, though not absolutely, inconsiderable in numbers, which was pledged to extreme courses, but taken as a whole he had a belief in the majestic continuity of English history which forbade him to suppose that mere wholesale and unscrupulous promises and bribes would ever corrupt and debauch the majority of the electors of this country. If he held a different view he would indeed despair.

Dealing with unemployment, Lord Birkenhead said that they would not be in a position to deal with this problem effectively, radically, and completely until they had improved the sum total of the trade that was done in the country, until they had made the exports of manufactured goods comparable in relation to our expenditure with the figure at which those exports stood before the war, and until they had restored to the working classes of this country the spirit in which their work was done before the war. It was no use going to the country and telling the electors in soft and pleasing language that if returned to power they could cure unemployment. They could not hope for a restoration of British trade if they were going to make constant and insensate additions to the burdens imposed upon British manufacturers, and we should never improve our trade until the British working man stopped his strikes and got to work and did an honest day's work for an honest day's wage.

He was hopeful of the coming struggle. Let them purge the Government of this country of men who, calling themselves a Labour Government, had never attempted to say one honest and courageous word to men who were striking, and whom they knew were striking unjustifiably and wrongly, and in relation to whose strike they knew it was paralysing and destroying industry. "I believe that we may soon be in a position to forget the nightmare of these last nine months and once again to acclaim in office and, I hope, in power, that party, the only party in the State, which has throughout its history shown it is able to reconcile and adjust the teachings of the past to the life of the present and the hope of the future." (Cheers.)—"The Times."

"A DISASTROUS PERIOD"

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON LABOUR RULE

BITTER ATTACK ON MR. MACDONALD.

Lord Wargrave gave a luncheon at the Constitutional Club to meet the Earl of Birkenhead, who in replying to the toast of his health, indulged in a bitter attack on Mr. Macdonald and Labour Government as a whole. He said:—

We are to-day approaching the end of a disastrous period of nine months. Had my advice and the advice or others been accepted the opportunity would not have been afforded to the Socialist Government of undertaking responsibility in this country. I never concealed my view that I would infinitely rather have seen this country governed by Mr. Asquith than by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Mr. Asquith, to whom I wish from the bottom of my heart success at Paisley, is a patriotic Englishman, of whom it may be said that with even the faults of commission or omission he may have been guilty of, at least he brought a united country into a just and necessary war. I expected nothing of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and therefore I have not been disappointed. The Prime Minister now appears as a lachrymose pilgrim in a motor-car—I know not whether it is the motor-car. (Laughter).

A great struggle sprang upon this country in 1914, of which the universal verdict of history, outside the history that was produced in Germany, was that this country and the statesmen of this country had neither guilt nor complicity. It was at that moment, when the supreme effort was demanded of the people of this country, that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald chose to say in public that the rulers of this country were as guilty of that war, as responsible for its outbreak as the rulers of Germany, and that it had been fomented by those who were responsible for our warlike services. Then Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was doing the uttermost in his power to assist the cause of Germany and injure the cause of England.

"I affirm," continued Lord Birkenhead, "that no Prime Minister in the whole of English history has been treated with an indulgence so entirely undeserved from all his opponents. He has exhibited in the few months which have passed, and most notably in the last few weeks, a degree of shifty evasiveness, the like of which I do not remember to have noticed in any Prime Minister who has held office in my lifetime."

On two occasions the Prime Minister deliberately misled the nation and himself, not on his own conviction, but in response to the orders of extremists in his own party. He did not propose to retrace the shameful incidents of the Campbell case, but would say: "The charge which we make here, and are making in the country, is one which has already been sustained in the House of Commons. It is the charge that the Prime Minister himself has unjustifiably intervened in a matter which concerned justice alone. In the second place, that the Prime Minister was forced to do that by a body of extremists, and that the Attorney-General weakly and improperly succumbed to the threats which the Prime Minister translated to him from those extremists and laid aside the functions of the judge and took a decision merely as a politician. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald thinks it proper to speak of the Campbell issue as an affair invented by fools.

A SINISTER LINK.

Then there was the preposterous proposal of giving, or lending, or guaranteeing British money to the Bolshevists. What was significant about this proposal, and what linked it with the Campbell prosecution in a very sinister manner, was that the very same men who had constituted themselves the extreme Communist Committee were precisely the same men who intervened in the Campbell case. On May 20 the Prime Minister said that there was no question of a loan to Russia. On June 21 he made the same statement in the House of Commons, but added that there was no question of guaranteeing a loan to Russia. Then there was the official announcement of the fact that negotiations with the Soviet representatives had broken down. They would observe, and the country would observe, that, although there were elements in the Labour Party which could have supported the breakdown of these negotiations, there were other elements which, from their origin, their history, and their association with the authorities in Moscow, could not afford, and did not intend, that these negotiations should break down.

What were the fundamental commitments of that Treaty? In this singular document, happily unparalleled in the history of our diplomatic instruments for the first time ignoring the name of the King, incoherent and unscientific in expression, one fact stood out, and that was this—that we were to guarantee a loan to a Soviet Government, unless private lenders were prepared to make that loan. One foolish speech after another, one inconsistent speech after another, one contradictory speech after another, and one dishonest speech after another, had been made by the Prime Minister in dealing with this topic. He actually told an audience that we were

(Continued in Col. 5.)

'THE BLACK ORDINANCE.'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was very refreshing to read your correspondent's letter headed "The Black Ordinance" in to-day's issue of your paper, and I do hope that other members of my community will respond to it wholeheartedly.

However I was really disappointed on reading two letters written by two very "loyal" Indians in the "Times." Unfortunately among the Parsees there is a sad majority of such specimens who talk of being "ardent advocates of the British rule in India" and also of styling themselves as "very loyal."

Loyalty is faithfulness to your *own* country not to any outside power.

I find that my community is far too selfish to wish the substitution of the present rule by Swaraj as then our minority would be greatly felt and in fact we might be even wiped out completely. But after all what is a mere handful if that would lead to greater things for your country?

I have also found that a certain number of us put forward a very mean argument after having enjoyed India's hospitality for over 1200 years and that is—"We are not Indians, we are Persians!" And I have known of such contemptible type who simply said so because they knew the treatment Indians received from our "Just" rulers in their own country. This happened in London.

I doubt very much if those two correspondents in today's "Times of India" will still be "ardent advocates of the British Rule" if they spend 3½ years in England, which, seems to be *their* mother country!

I submit that every true Indian who may unfortunately run across such types, should knock some sense of decency and self-respect into them.

Another suggestion is that the British friends of these "loyal Indians" should take them "Home" out of great affection for them, owing to their wonderful "loyalty."

It is needless to point out that the Ordinance would never have been passed in Great Britain, nor in any other country.

In conclusion, I would very much like to know how the British friends of the "loyal" correspondants of the "Times of India," taking for granted they have hosts of British friends being so loyal themselves—would act if they had to change places with the already mentioned "loyal Indians and the advocates of British Rule in India"; also I would very much like to know how many times their "affectionate British Brothers" have entertained them and they them, even when these "affectionate British Brothers" had nothing to get out of these pitiable but "loyal Indians?"—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. W.

Nov. 7.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Dr. P. B. Joshi.

Dr. Devi Dayal and Messrs. Bruce P. Tailyour and Ardeshir J. Chanji Mistry were appointed members of the Society.

The undermentioned two papers were then read at the meeting:—(1) "On the Worship of Dakshina Raya as a Rain God" contributed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra. (2) "A Short Account of the Holi Festival" contributed by Mr. Nirmal Kumar Basu.

A summary of the two papers is given hereunder:—

DAKSHINA RAYA.

The Dakshina Raya (the Lord of the South) or Dakshina Thakura (the Deity of the South) is one of the godlings worshipped in Southern Bengal as one ruling over ferocious tigers and controlling their depradations. This godling is the impersonation of that impersonal "Power" element, and Tendency, which is believed to rule over tigers. The godling is also worshipped in some parts of Bengal as the Rain God, possessing the power of giving good rain and abundant crops and as the power of protecting the crops from the ravages of wild animals. The puja of this God falls on the 15th of January each year and it is significant that the rain usually falls on or about that time. When the rain keeps off the image of the God is brought out of the village and exposed in the blazing heat of the sun as a kind of gentle hint. This god in its double capacity as a protector against tigers and dirth of rainfall comes under the category of "Functional Duties."

THE HOLI FESTIVAL.

The Holi Festival which is observed throughout India during the Spring Season, is known by various names in different parts of the country: throughout North and Central India it is known as the Holi; in Bengal and Orissa, as Dol Yatra or Holi; in the Tamil country as Kamapandiya or Kamadahanam. Some of the traits of the festival are common to the whole country and some are observed locally. The common traits are:—(1) A bon-fire. (2) The fire, which is considered sacred, is at times produced by friction, either of flint with iron or of two pieces of wood. Generally, it is brought from the kitchen of the temple. (3) A humana or animal effigy or a live sheep is actually burnt or a person is made to jump through the flames or some food offerings are made. (4) A belief that the ascending smoke forbodes good or bad luck, the nature of the next year's crop, the coming of rainsa etc. (5) A belief that the charred wood or ashes have a magical potency. (6) Phallic worship. (7) Mock-king fight with men and women. (8) A mock-king is set up for the occasion as the centre of merry-making.

These traits though common have a certain range of variations.

There is not a continuous distribution of these traits and the discontinuous distribution can be explained by supposing that at one time these traits were universally distributed but have subsequently been given up in the intermediate regions.

The Governor of the Punjab was present at the Armistice Day Parade Service held at the Lahore Cathedral on Sunday at which the Bishop of Lahore gave an address.—A. P.

Amritsar, Nov. 10.—The District Muslim League has passed a resolution stating that the representation of Mussalmans in the Punjab Legislative Council is inadequate and demanding representation of proportionate to population in the province. The League also passed a motion supporting the Money Lenders' Registration Bill to be moved in the Punjab Legislative Council during the forthcoming session.—A. P.

WHY DO POETS WRITE POEMS?

SOME AMUSING REPLIES.

The "Daily Serald" of October 20, 1924, gives the following:—

"Why do poets write poetry?

That is one of 13 questions which have been addressed to the poets of England to form the subject of a lecture this evening at King's College by Prof. E. W. Scripture, Professor of Experimental Phonetics in the University of Vienna.

Among other questions put to the poets were:—

Do you think of the forms of iambus, trochee, anapest, and dactyl?

Do you simply write the thoughts as they come with no thought of rhythm or metre?

How do you get your poems?

Amongst replies received were the following:—

"The subject is too vast to write about. Between the poet's complete subconscious dream and the scholar's delicate composition there are all possible degrees."—Robert Bridges.

"To attempt an answer would be like pulling a rose to pieces to find where the odour comes from."—Siegfried Sassoon.

"FOR YOUNG ONLY."

I do not believe (poetry) to be the right medium for any except the young. The verse, form, and metre come to me simultaneously."—Gilbert Frankau.

"Where does the demand for metre come from? God knows, I don't. Why do I write poems? Because I want to."—May Sinclair.

"The verse form usually suggests itself along with the lyric idea."—Ernest Rhys.

"My attitude toward the versification of the poem I am about to write? Anything from friendliness to open hostility. The verse form comes like the income-tax form; I do not have to apply for it. Why do I write my poems? Ah! if I knew that, I might be able to break myself of the habit."—C. E. B.

"When I write a poem I never think of any public. I am myself the public.—Clifford Bax.

HUMOUR IN A BLUE-BOOK.

Blue-books, as a rule, suggest dry-as-dust statistics that might even choke a crocodile; but the Blue book issued at the week-end, dealing with the sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is an exception to the rule. It actually has humorous passages, says the "Daily Herald."

Under the heading of milk it is said that the common plea that the excess of water found in a sample of milk is due to the churn having been inadvertently exposed to the rain was effectively disposed of in a case at East Ham.

It happened that the inspector was the local metereological officer, who showed from calculations based on rainfall, the area of the churn lid and the quantity of milk in the churn, that the rain could not account for more than 0.39 out of the 9 per cent. of added water found in the sample. This was the case in which a £50 fine was imposed.

THE TURNIP TASTE.

The public analyst for Salford reported the presence in four samples of milk of potassium nitrate, which had been added so as to neutralise any odour given off by the milk due to feeding the cows on turnips.

In regard to margarine, it is pointed out that in London two samples were found to contain small amounts of mineral oil, namely, solidified paraffin, a very undesirable addition, which has no food value.

At the hearing of a prosecution in Lancashire in respect of a sample of "cream cheese," containing only 5 per cent. of fat and as much as 67 per cent. of water, the Court suggested that it was really "water cheese," and ought to have been served in a tumbler.

There were six adulterated samples of tea detected, each of which contained sand.

The only sample of adulterated custard-powder found contained an excessive proportion of arsenic.

One sample of "Demerara sugar" consisted of artificially dyed sugar.

POETRY SOCIETY OF LONDON.

BRANCH OPENED AT KHAIRPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

On 2nd November, 1924, Mr. and Mrs. Kazi were "At Home", (Mr. Kazi District Judge, Khairpur State, being the Member of India on the General Council of Poetry Society, Incorporated in London) to a large gathering of State officials and others from all districts of Sind, who had been specially invited to take part in the meeting to form a branch of the Poetry Society, for Sind Centre. His Highness Mir Ali Nawazkhan, the Ruler of Khairpur State, is a patron of London Society, and had kindly consented to extend his patronage to this centre. Mr. M. K. Sheikh, Vazir, Khairpur State, being a Vice-President of the London Society, kindly presided on this occasion, and called upon Mr. Kazi to inform the audience of the purpose of the meeting.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Kazi, amongst other things, mentioned that the Poetry Society, London, was formed in 1909, when he was himself there, mainly by the efforts of one gentleman, who had realized that forces of materialism and narrow nationalism could not be better reacted than by reviving the interest of public in Poetry, and this Society now counted thousands amongst its members, Every district in England, and almost every provincial town had a Poetry Society Centre. For example, he said, persons as various as Madame Melba, Sir Ian Hamilton, Mussean Feterling, Sir Alfred Maunde, Lord Coteridge, Lord Dunsany, Admiral Sir Harks Kerr, were only a very few, of a very long and complete list of Vice-Presidents of the Society. To encourage membership, and to keep the members informed of the modern movements of Poetry, the Society has got an organ in the well-known Poetry Review of London, and had fixed the yearly subscription so low as Rs. 6, which is barely the cost of the Review supplied gratis to the members. He further added that the understanding of the Occident Poetry by the Orientals, and that of the Orient, by the Westerners was sure to create that mutual understanding and good-will, which the whole world to-day desires.

After the speeches were finished and the branch was formally opened, all those present agreed to be members of the branch and office-bearers were elected. The meeting dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the President and the hosts of the evening.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

MR. SNOWDEN'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. William Graham, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, were given a splendid reception at Edinburgh last night, says the "Daily Herald" (Oct. 17).

The meeting place, the Usher Hall, which accommodates at least 3,000 people, was crowded and many could not gain admission.

"Never in all my political experience have I seen such enthusiasm for our cause as there is now in the country," said Mr. Snowden, amid cheers.

There was only one real issue at this election; it was the division between the Labour Party and a combintion of the political opponents of the Labour Party. (Cheers).

All over the country the two other political parties were sinking whatever differences there might have been between them—(laughter)—and were uniting together in their common determination to prevent the Labour Party from being not merely in office, but in power. (Cheers).

"We have always foretold that this was a political development that ultimately must take place," continued Mr. Snowden.

"It was bound to come, and we are now reaching the decisive point in this great struggle. (Cheers).

"I am not going to make any attack upon Liberalism or on the Liberal Party. I certainly would make no attack on Liberalism.

"I have always distinguished between Liberalism and the Liberal Party. (Laughter and cheers) Liberalism has had great political truths and ideals to put before the people, but Liberals have failed to realise the great truth that a progressive political party that is to live must be born again every generation.

"Thirty years ago that great historic Party, with its great past, began to decline until to-day, it is in such a pitiable condition that one can only be sorry for it. (Laughter and cheers).

Mr. Snowden referred to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that there would be no more Liberal support to Labour in the House of Commons, and asked, "If the votes of Liberals in the House of Commons are not to be given to the Labour Party, to whom are they to be given? (Cheers).

"They can only be given to Tories, and that is where they will be given, because Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly and undeniably is playing a deep political game at this election. Mr Lloyd George is out against Mr. Asquith.—(Hear hear)—just as much as he pretends to be against the Labour Party.

"He is quite acute enough to know that there is no hope for the Liberal Party or for himself through the Liberal Party alone, and if at this election there be a small Tory majority, you may depend upon it that you will get a party led by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Lord Birkenhead." (Cheers).

RUSSIAN TREATY.

Discussing the Russian Treaty, Mr. Snowden said, far from having any sympathy with Bolshevism, he regarded it as a most detestable form of government.

"But it has been the Government of Russia for some years and we cannot inquire into the character of the people with whom we want to do trade beyond this: Is their credit good and are we likely to get paid?

"If the Russian market could be developed it would become one of the greatest markets in the world.

"I have seen criticism about the Chancellor of the Exchequer differing from his colleagues on certain questions.

"It is the business of the Chancellor to differ from his colleagues, because it is the business of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to hold the purse-strings tight while his colleagues are always wanting to pull them open.

"Our opponents seem to think we are prepared to throw away—I don't know what the amount is. But this question is in a preliminary state at present.

"When the negotiations for the amount of compensation to be paid to Russian creditors have been satisfactorily concluded, and when the Soviet Government has proved its good faith, another treaty will be drafted and there will then be the recommendation to Parliament, not for a Government loan—the Government won't find the money—but to guarantee the interest on a loan, the interest and principal, if need be, on a loan which will be raised in the ordinary market by public subscription.

"The Exchequer will not give sanction to a loan except on such security as will make default next to impossible." (Loud cheers).

THE PRAGUE FAIR.

The results of the 9th Prague Fair held from September 21st to 28th show a new very considerable growth of this institution playing such an important part in the economic consolidation not only of Czechoslovakia but at some extent of whole Central Europe. In the first place the number of exhibitors has increased from 1973 at the Spring Fair to 2697 at the Autumn Fair. Not only the number of exhibitors has increased but also the quality of the firms has made a great progress as many big manufacturers have taken part who had abstained from the preceding Fairs.

The number of visitors to the Fair is estimated at 400.000. It is unprecedented also with respect to foreign visitors from abroad. The foreign buyers belonged to 39 countries 21 of which European 18 oversea countries.

The affluxion of many buyers from oversea countries is due to some extent to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley whose visitors have profited of this occasion to attend to the Prague Fair. It is impossible to enumerate all articles in which active business has been done. The most important transactions for home consumption have been effectuated in machines, metalware, furniture, musical instruments, textiles leather ware, foodstuffs and colonial products export business has been done mostly in glassware, cheap jewellery jablonec ware, Chinaware, metal and enamel ware, wood and wooden goods, textiles, leather ware, musical instruments, toys, fancy goods and stationary. Nearly all exhibitors were entirely satisfied by the orders they had booked and by the new connections they had made with foreign countries. Before closure of the Fair more than 500 exhibitors secured their stands for the next Spring Fair to be held from March 22 to 29, 1925.

HOLDERS OF GOVT. LOANS.

HARASSING RULES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Government was in need of moneys during the late European War it took loans from the public to an enormous extent. Those members of the public who had invested in Government Loan are now faced with all sorts of harassment by the Public Debt Office which require to be investigated by the members of the local Legislative Council and by the members of the Assembly at Delhi.

When the notes are endorsed in the name of a firm the Public Debt Office very recently issued a circular requiring the names of all the partners of the firm to be declared and insisting upon the specimen signature of all partners being handed over to the Public Debt Office, and upon a declaration being made of the nature of the business carried on by the firm. Not satisfied with this, the Public Debt Office requires identification by some person known to the Bank of the signatory.

If these conditions had been attached to the notes at the time of the issue the public would have rejected the same without any ceremony.

The Public Debt Office cannot make laws and cannot interfere with the vested rights of the public. The numerous difficulties which used to come in the way of the public in the rules as regards endorsement which were prevalent formerly, so much hampered the sale of Government loan, that the Government had to yield and to modify the rules of endorsement, allowing the public to make notes payable to the survivor or any of the endorsees.

Apart from what might happen to the future issues of loans the question that now arises, is whether the public who have already bought the loan should be allowed to be harassed in the manner above indicated. This is a serious matter which requires immediate attention of the Legislative Council.—Yours etc.

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

HINDI, URDU AND HINDUSTANI.

(Continued from page 6.)

cutta may boast of several. Allahabad and Benares are, of course, the centres of Hindi activity. Bombay has, however a good printing Press for Hindi, named after Venkateshwar. It issues also a weekly paper. It cannot be called an up-to-date newspaper. There should be a Hindi daily. It is for the Marwadis of Bombay to start it.

Position Of Urdu.

Urdu is but a further development of Hindi. It is the elegant, polished and flowery language of the North, a mixture of Hindi, Persian and Arabic. Soon after the rise of the great Prophet, his followers over-ran India. Urdu is Turkish for the camp. The camp life was the origin of Urdu. It is there that the Mussalmans first come into contact with the Hindus. As they became the permanent inhabitants of India, the camp language became the language of the progressive people of India. The educated as well as the upper classes, both Hindus and Mahomedans, use Urdu as their common language in Hindustan. Proceedings in courts and officers are in Urdu. It differs from Hindi in being cosmopolitan. It is written in Persian characters. It had become one of the languages of the North by the time of Timur. Akbar had no time to learn how to read and write. But he had received the most sound education. During the time of this great Emperor, Hindus as well as Mussalmans became equally the recipients of his bounty. Both were encouraged to meet in the Royal presence. Both were invited to discourse on their religions and literature. Intercourse thus increased. Trade and traffic helped it. This gave Urdu its present position.

The Language Of Home.

In Upper India, it is remarkable to see Hindu women still nourishing the pure and old Hindi. Their daughters who have begun to attend schools and colleges cannot but speak Urdu at times. They are then sharply called to order. Urdu is for the school, the college, the bazaar and the theatre. It has no place within the home and the temple. Without any disrespect, Hindi may be called "Katchi" i.e raw. Urdu "Pakki" or cooked up. Urdu has still to dive deep to reach the bottom of the country like Hindi. There is much of poetry in Urdu. There is little of arts and philosophy. Mr. Gandhi has studied Hindi. He is studying Urdu. Much of his philosophy is in English in the "Young India." It appears in Gujarati "Navjivan". There is Hindi "Navjivan" too. Do not the Urdu speaking people of India stand in the greatest need of Mr. Gandhi's teachings?

Hindustani is neither pure Hindi nor elegant Urdu. Hindustani is the English name for Hindi as well as Urdu. It is a mixture of the two. Indians who do not know Hindi and Urdu, use Hindustani when they have to talk with people of provinces other than their own. All Indians can understand Hindustani. All can speak it more or less. Europeans, can, but for a rupee learn "Hindustani in a month" but they seldom care to learn it. It is pleasure to hear the highly trained officers of Government speaking Hindi and Urdu with the ease, so to say, with which ducks swim in water. But the other Europeans talk in Hindustani to the utter discomfiture of themselves as well as of the Indians with whom they talk. There is neither grammar nor syntax in European-Hindustani. Hindi resulted from the invasion of the country by the Aryans. Urdu from that of the Mussalmans. What will be the liguistic result of the intercourse between Europeans and the Indians? Let us wait and see.

Correspondence Summarised.

JUNAGADH AFFAIRS.

"A. K. T. R." says that clouds of unrest developed by the introduction of foreign elements in the administration have now passed away and that the new Dewan who commands the full confidence of the people is working patiently for the good of the State.

NEW ROADS IN NORTH BOMBAY.

Mr. D. M. Saraya complains of the dust nuisance on the newly prepared roads in the north of Bombay and appeals to the Municipality to arrange for their being watered.

DIPLOMACY OR WHAT?

"Out spoken" referring to the recent Ordinance says that Government will create anarchism, if it does not exist in the land, because by that way, they will roof out the seeds of all the peaceful agitation in the country and postpone the grant of Swaraj. But this diplomacy is not new to India which has pinned its faith on non-violent N. C. O. for the attainment of Swaraj.

SMOKING AND SPITTING IN LOCAL TRAINS.

Mr. P. K. Vaidya complains of the terrible nuisance created by smoking and spitting in the third-class compartments of the local trains and requests the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to divide these compartments into "smoking and non-smoking" and paste notices warning people from spitting. Trains should also be washed after each journey.

NOISE AND DISORDER.

"Spectator" calls particular attention to the uselessness and inefficiency of the local European Police who do nothing to check the strindent trumpetings of motor horns even near Churches on Sundays, and who appear to be placed on roads merely for the purpose of adorning them.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

Abdul Rahaman Gulam Rasool Munshi, ex-president of the Anjuman-I-Islam, Rander, complains of the unbusiness like method adopted by the Mahomedan Educational Conference which continues to discuss the same important questions year after year without devising means for their solution. He suggests that sound religious and moral education as well as the study of Oriental languages like Urdu, Persian and Arabic should be made compulsory for Mahomedan students who to-day grow up as heretics and are ashamed of their mother tongue.

RENT ACT.

"T. K. G." thinks that the whole trouble in the matter of the Rent Act is due to the officiousness of some political wiseacres who would do well to practice what they preach by charging less from the poor clients.

COOPERATION IN KHANDESH DIVISION.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Twenty-three new Societies were registered during the quarter, proposals for four more were still under consideration while two Credit Societies and one Union which were beyond hope of improvement were cancelled. Further progress was made in revising the bye-laws of the Societies with a view to the members being adequately financed. Absence of rains in the beginning of the season threatened a serious situation which was fortunately averted by the copious fall at the end of August. Although late sowings and the heavy rainfall in October is bound to affect, in some places, the outturn and quantity of cotton, the crop on the whole is expected to be a fair one and good Rabi crops are almost assured. The Societies are, therefore, expected to wipe off their overdues and to further strengthen their position by collecting, at harvest time, deposits from their members. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank with a view to facilitate the work of loans to Societies and their repayment opened a Branch at Dondaicha in Sindkheda Taluka of the West Khandesh District while another such Branch at Parola in the East Khandesh District, the proposal for which was formulated during the quarter, was actually opened on the 14th October 1924. There is no doubt that, these Branches besides facilitating the work of finance would be very useful in training the Society members in the principles of Co-operative Credit and Banking. The Provincial Co-operative Bank now proposes to open a Branch for Societies in the Igatpuri Taluka while the East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank wishes to follow the example by having a Branch at Bhusaval.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT.

Three Taluka Development Associations at Jalgaon, Nasik and Ozar were registered under the Co-operative Act and proposals for three more were sent up for registration. If these Associations really take as much care regarding Co-operation as they do for Agricultural side according to the Bye-laws, they will prove a great boon to the Co-operative Movement; this new experiment deserves further trial before any definite opinion regarding its success or otherwise can be given.

The Co-operative Ginning Factory at Parola is now ready for work as soon as the cotton season commences. Proposal to form another such Factory but on a smaller scale at Kol-Pimpri was sent up for registration but final orders have not yet been received.

An Urban Bank was during the quarter started at Nandurbar while ground has been prepared for similar institutions at Ghoti and Yeola in the Nasik District.

SUPERVISION, TRAINING AND PROPAGANDA.

From a non-official point of view the most important event of the quarter was the starting of a separate Division Branch of the Co-operative Institute at Dhulia for the three Districts of this Division which were till now served by the Maharastra Branch at Poona. The first general meeting was held on the 5th October 1924 and was presided over by Rao Behadur Talmaki, the Honorary Secretary of the Institute and was attended by representatives of the three District Branches of the Institute and many leading gentlemen at Dhulia. The opening of this Branch is sure to be very useful to the Societies as more concentrated non-official work in Propaganda and training can now be expected. Under the auspices of the Provincial Co-operative Bank's Branch two classes for training the Panch Committee members were held during the quarter while the programme for holding half a dozen more during October and November has been fixed.

PROGRAMME FOR FUTURE WORK.

The programme remains practically unchanged; during the next quarters, being the harvest time, all energies official and non-official, will be concentrated in recovery work and special attention will also be paid for organising Supervising Unions for Igatpuri, Parola, Pachora, Sindkheda and Sakri Taluka.

Important Notice

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Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London) Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms. Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 2. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Rs. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

THE JOINT MANIFESTO.

MRS. BESANT'S VIEW.

Mrs. Annie Besant writes the following in "New India":—

"The manifesto of the Swaraj Party is so serious a matter, and the conditions of entering the Congress are so much changed from the simple ones laid down by Mr. Gandhi, that it would not be right to pass on them any judgment without careful consideration. It is startling after Mr. Das' declaration two months ago as to the existence of a dangerous anarchist conspiracy to read over his signature that the "repression is aimed in reality not at any party of violence, but at the Swaraj Party in Bengal, and therefore at constitutional and orderly activity." If this be true, as I have already said in our columns, I should defend the Swaraj Party and stand by them and share in any danger they incurred; for it would be a gross breach of faith on the part of the Government, as they have pledged themselves not to use it thus. It would also be a wresting of the Ordinance and a shameful abuse of it.

Another serious matter is that there is no word of any political action to be taken to obtain Swaraj, the only way to Freedom, and to such political action I am pledged. I need therefore carefully to consider what judgment I should form on this declaration.—"New India."

DAUDI BOHRAS' MEETING AT BURHAN PUR.

NEW SAFI BOARDING OPENED.

A Burhanpur correspondent writes:—

A meeting of all the Daudi Bohras of Burhanpur and of some guests of the community from outside, was held on Saturday, the 1st of November, 1924, in Quaderia School building under the Presidentship of Shaikh Abdulhusain, the Amil of this place. There was a great attendance of Bohras on the occasion. The proceedings of the meeting were started with the recitation of the school boys in Arabic, Urdu and English. Some prose master pieces were also read. The boys, no doubt, played their part to their best ability and to the satisfaction of the audience.

The next business before the Secretary of the meeting was to declare the important item of the programme. He, with the permission of the Amil Saheb publicly declared that a new Safi Boarding House (Daruliqamut. us Safiah) was opened and was attached to Quaderia School under the guidance and with the permission of His Holiness of the Bohra community. Several generous-minded members of the community who were present on the occasion made liberal donations towards the institution newly started. Several students desiring admission into the Boarding House were presented before the meeting. The Amil Saheb then added that the monthly charge per boarder will be Rs. 12 as per His Holiness's order. After this the results of the public examinations of Quaderia School for the year 1924 were read out. The Matriculation and other public examination results were found to be very satisfactory, when compared to those of other schools of the province.

The Secretary then informed that religious and secular instructions in Arabic will be imparted according to the curriculums prescribed by His Holiness and that the instructions in Urdu and English will be given in accordance with the curriculum sanctioned by the Education Department, C. P. A general announcement was then made to the effect that those, who desire their sons to be instructed according to the curriculum above referred to, will take the earliest opportunity to get them admitted into the school and the Boarding House. Some speeches were made by the students and the sympathisers of the school wherein the advantages of Daruliqamatus Safiah were clearly shown to the public. Sweetmeats were, then, distributed to the boys and a dinner party was given to the Bohra community by the Badri Company in honour of the auspicious day. After a hearty vote of thanks to the President the work of the day was brought to a close.

PEPS

It is 'the weak spot' in the throat that always feels the first effect of germ attack or any sharp change of temperature. Prompt and proper treatment is necessary if germs are to be prevented from carrying soreness and inflammation all along the breathing tubes to the lungs.

Being a true *breatheable* remedy, Peps infection-killing tablets go straight to the weak spot. They find out and exterminate disease-germs.

Guard Your

When Peps are dissolved in the mouth they give off powerful medicinal fumes. These volatile fumes inhaled with the breath, pass thorough all the air-passages into the lungs, soothing, purifying and strengthening the delicate lining membrane. Peps banish the soreness, hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing and irritating cough.

Always take Peps to ward off sudden colds and night chills, to cure coughs and bronchial troubles and to safeguard against dangerous infections of lungs and

THROAT

PEPS are obtainable in sealed glass bottles of all medicine dealers at Re. One.

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SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

SOOTHES THE NERVES

restores tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensures calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

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One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.

38 (F). Bairagimatam, Madras.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Of 26 years fame all over the world.

THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899. Page 3.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

J. P. RAY.

Present address:—

J.P. RAY. K.P. RAY, Depot No. 5, Benares City.

CALCUTTA LETTER

PROTESTS AGAINST REPRESSION

HARTALS AND MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

We have no time here to think of anything beyond the terroristic policy of the Government. Since the last crop of arrests, a few more have been arrested in the province and the Police, it is loudly advertised, are on the search for some wanted men. But up to now, no hidden armouries have been unearthed, no discovery of powder magazines or lethal laboratories have been made, no gang of revolutionaries have been rounded up. The Local Government have, on the other hand, ample reason to be ashamed of themselves and ample opportunity to look into their conscience.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED ON ALL HANDS.

The people of Bengal have, in the meantime, heard the bugle call, and the number of meetings in the city culminating so far in the Town Hall demonstration of Friday last, constitute a grim admonition of which the Authorities will be advised to take timely heed. When men of the acknowledged moderation of Sir Nilratan Sarcar, Independents like Mr. Pal, and people who had retired from politics like Prankrishna Acharya, all come forward and voice their ruthless condemnation of a Government, we feel conscious of the great strength that comes of unity.

THE HARTAL.

Not the meetings alone, but the universally successful hartal of yesterday and the willing cooperation of the mass of the city in observing the hartal, bear their strong testimony to the determination of the people. The second city of the Empire once again, on a word of command from its legitimate leaders, seemed like a city of the dead. We are used to Hartals, say our enemies, anxious to pretend indifference to the censure it implies to our rulers. But its significance as a method of protest and also as a silent expression of the mind of the nation is only too well understood by the bureaucracy and their friends. Were Lord Reading and Lord Lytton proud of their achievement yesterday, when they found one of the biggest cities of the world assuming the semblance of a sepulchre

THE STAND OF MR. DAS.

There was throughout the dark history of the last few days one sublime element in intertwining itself, visibly sometimes and at other too subtly to be visible, the personality of Chittaranjan Das. When the Corporation condemned the seizure and kidnapping of Subhas Chandra Bose, Councillors and aldermen vied with one another in earnestness of feeling and unflinching emphasis of expression. But none spoke in grander eloquence than the Mayor. Mr. C. R. Das who proclaimed himself equally guilty with Subhas Chandra Bose, and declared his preparedness to be arrested and if need be, hanged. Love of his country and passion for her freedom throbbed in his voice, and the speech was not only a superb piece of oratory but a sublime revelation of chaste and noble emotion. When Mr. C. R. Das rose to speak at the Town Hall, he received a magnificent ovation and the speech voiced in turn the anger and the tears. The longing and the defiance of the whole province.

DARK RUMOURS.

As usual on such occasions, the air is thick with rumours. These rumours are sometimes fantastic, but nothing is incredible when the spirit of the British Raj is informed by Act III of 1818, and the Ordinance of 1924. More of the Swarajists are to be arrested, we are told, and attempts will be thus made to reduce the swarajist strength in the Council Then, the Government of Bengal will find the majority to secure sanction for its repressive measures. We also hear that an inglorious attempt may be made to revive Dyarchy by thus receiving a majority in the Council to support ministers. At last, then a chance for poor Mr. Fazlul Huq! Bengal will wish him joy of his ministerial glory, if he gets it. Furthermore, it is stated that after the Swarajists have all been rounded up, a general election will be called for. All these are rumours, but they illustrate the sinister suspicions which by their own folly, the bureaucracy have roused against themselves.

ARRIVAL OF LEADERS.

Mahatma Gandhi arrives here to-morrow. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is also due here from Delhi. The Swarajist leaders of Madras are also expected in a day or two. We are having a constellation of leaders shortly, and the orientation of the public mind is all towards the closing of ranks and offering of battle to the overbearing autocracy of the Executive. It is hoped all internal dissensions, political as well as communal will be hushed and that a solid common platform will be found. This meeting of leaders will issue its mandate to Belgaum. Apart from the direct purposes of the Conference, the occasion will probably be utilised to arrange another demonstration. A local contemporary eager to find something or other to disparage the importance of the last meeting at the Town Hall, stated that in point of oratorical excellence, the other meeting against Lord Lytton's aspersions on the Chastity of Indian woman was by far the better. Now, however, there is an opportunity even to surpass the Lytton meeting not only in oratory but in the millions that will gather. The same contemporary regretted that Mahatma Gandhi was not permitted to go to Kohat as the consequence of the prohibition will be that he will join the force arraigned against Executive excesses in Bengal. Its sordid prevision is coming very near fulfilment.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

No material change has taken place in our market during the past week, and the general position is practically the same as outlined in our last report.

A certain amount of enquiry is in evidence for replacements, but it has been confined mostly to well known qualities of Grey Shirtings, in which business has been done on a small scale, but other sections have been unproductive of any workable offers.

Clearances to certain of the consuming centres have shown some improvement, but demand from up-country is not, on the whole, sufficiently encouraging to justify local dealers extending their commitments and fresh business is, therefore, confined within very restricted limits.

GREY SHIRTINGS.

The market is very quiet, and prices are unchanged.

GREY DHOOTIES.

This section continues dull owing to the poor demand from consumers. Values are easier to the extent of 3 to 6 pies per pair.

WHITES.

We hear of some small purchase of White Mulls and White Nainsooks, but there is nothing further of interest to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a little more enquiry about for Prints and Sarries and business is reported in the last named style for January/March shipment.

YARNS.

We have no change to record.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb.	Rs. 1/8/0.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb.	Rs. 1/9/0.
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb.	Rs. 1/7/6 to 2/3/6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7lbs. Rs. 10/11/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14/11/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15/12/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs Rs. 18/11/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19/3/0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs Rs. 8/11/0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36in by 40vards Rs. 27/8 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 98in by 40vards Rs. 22/4 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 99in by 40yards Rs. 23/4 per piece.

White Shirtings Raja 40yards Rs. 11 per piece.

The prices quoted are however for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local yarn market is quieter and values are barely maintained. Dealers are again displaying nervousness in view of cheap sales by Japanese Mills for prompt shipment, and they are not anxious to contract for further supplies except at low rates.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s.	Rs. 4-7-6 to 4-11-6
,, 12½s.	Rs. 4/12/6 to 5/0/6
,, 14½s.	Rs. 4/15/6 to 5/3/6.
,, 16½s.	Rs. 5/1/6 to 5/5/6.
,, 20½s.	Rs. 5/9/6 to 5/13/6.
,, 22s.	Rs. 5/12/6 to 6/0/6

COAL.

There is still a depressing tone about the market, and the amount of business transacted has been of meagre proportions. The raisings have been very small in consequence of the holidays. Wagons for both up and down country remain in good supply. The following are the verage prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10/8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5/4 to Rs. 6.
10 Seams Jherria—Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 5.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6/8 to Rs. 7.

GUNNY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, No. 4.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Company's Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Heavy Goods.—This market has ruled quiet and in most instances rates have been barely maintained, owing to lack of enquiries from the consuming centres. Business generally has been of a small miscellaneous character.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for Ready at Rs. 44-12 to Rs. 45, for early November at Rs. 45; B. Twills for November at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-8 to Rs. 70-4, for January-March at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 65, for March at Rs. 63-8; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 71-8, for January-March at Rs. 70-8 to Rs. 70, for April-June at Rs. 66; Liverpool Twills (41 ins. by 23 ins.) for early February at Rs. 73 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for November at Rs. 70-8, for January at Rs. 66-8, for January-March at Rs. 65; Liverpool Twills for November at Rs. 75, for January at Rs. 71-8 to Rs. 71-4, for January-March at Rs. 70-8 to Rs. 70, for April-June at Rs. 66.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for November at Rs. 73, for July-September at Rs. 57.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s (2 ins. blue) for Ready at Rs. 64 striped, November at Rs. 64; Hy. C.'s for November-December at Rs. 63-8 to Rs. 64-4, for December at Rs. 63-12 to Rs. 64, for January-March at Rs. 62 to Rs. 62-4; Liverpool Twills (36 ins. by 26½ ins.) for November at Rs. 75 basis; A. Twills for January at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 77, for April-May and April-June at Rs. 71, for June at Rs. 69.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for November at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-8 to Rs. 70-4, for January at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 67 to Rs. 66-8, January-March at Rs. 65-8, to Rs. 65, for November at Rs. 63-8.

Hessians—Have also ruled quiet and values have declined somewhat. Shippers displayed a certain amount of interest in the near deliveries and a small quantity changed hands at the lower level. Speculators have operated to a very meagre extent in the forward positions. At the close a steadier tone prevails, and values for all positions register a slight advance.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 20-12 to Rs. 20-14 to Rs. 20-5 to Rs. 20-11, for November at Rs. 20-12 to Rs. 20-6 to Rs. 20-11, for November-December at Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 20-6, for December at Rs. 20-4 to Rs. 20-6, for January-March at Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 19-4 to Rs. 19-8, for April-June at Rs. 18-8.

Hessian Bags 54 ins. by 27 ins. ex 8-40 ins. for January-March at Rs. 39, for April-June at Rs. 40.

Hessian Bags 56 ins. by 28 ins. ex. 8-40 ins. for November at Rs. 42-12, for April-June at Rs. 42.

11 Porters Hessian for Ready and October at Rs. 24-14 to Rs. 24-6 to Rs. 24-10 (10½ ozs.) and Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 24-2 to Rs. 24-8 (10 ozs.), for November at Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 24-6 to Rs. 24-8, for November-December at Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 24-14 to Rs. 24-4, for December at Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-4, for January-March at Rs. 23-6 to Rs. 23-8 for April-September at Rs. 22-4 to Rs. 22-8.

MEN OF ALL NATIONS

Wanted a medicine which should be a one-in-all remedy for nearly are diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of pocket with the belief that a never failing doctor is with them, 90 per cent people can't afford to call a doctor on each an every ailment; some time they neglect their health. Their are times when medical man can't be had. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea, best household medicine.

If you would have for your health's sake a never failing doctor in your pock you can't only save your doctor's bill's but avert danger, trouble, and anxiety.

"AMRITDHARA" Regd.

an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and all Pains due to whatever cause. Believe "Amritdhara," a God-Sent-Cure. Believe it to be the Infallible remedy in existence, the one sure and certain family remedy ready to do its help in whatever way you want its aid. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a miraculously wonderful panacea for the world. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases: Will you believe that doctors, hakeems, vaids, and men of standing and merit all over India sing the

glory of our **"AMRITDHARA"** in curing diseases they their patient suffered from. A small phial, kept, in your pocket will prove a boon to you wherever you go, and to whatever disease you want to apply it. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will ork wonders, you never dreamt of. Write for our free booklet Amrit in English or any Vernacular.

30,000. Testimonials

have been received in praise of he wonderful "Amritdhara," having cured diseases as detailed below.

Acidity	Nausea
Asthma.	Neurasthenia.
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bleeding.	Otalgea.
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Diarrhoea	Quartan
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Earaches	Rheumatism
Eczema	Ringworm.
Flatulence	Sciatica
Fevers.	Scarlet fever
Gout	Tuberculosis
Gonorrhoea	Toothache.
Hydrocele	Urinary diseases
Heatburns.	Ulcers.
Indigestion	Vomitting
Insomnia.	Venereal diseases.
Joint	Wounds
Jaundice.	Worms in the belly.
Kidney diseases.	Yaws or
Lumbago	Ava-skin
Liver trouble	Zymotic
Malaria	diseases.
Mumps.	

And many more too numerous to mention here.

Price one phial 2-8 half 1-4 sample 0-8-0

Postal and Telegraphic Address:—"Amritdhara" 13 Lahore.

THE MANAGER, AMRITDHARA PHARMACY, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

Bombay Agent:—Gulam Hussain V. Devji, Hirji Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

SOCIALISM.

DEFINITION BY FAMOUS PEOPLE.

Mr. Dan Griffiths, in his recent book "What is Socialism" gives a symposium contributed by nearly two hundred well-known people. Here are a few definitions.

Socialism is the practical expression of Christ's teaching.—Chales G. Ammon M.P.

The aim of Socialism is the common welfare.—Norman Angell.

Practical Socialism is so simple that a child may understand it. It is a kind of national scheme of co-operation managed by the State.—Robert Baltchford.

Socialism proposes that machinery shall do the world's work and that the whole people shall own such machinery and reap the benefits individually.—John Burns.

Socialism contemplates national and individual service on co-operative lines for the supply of the material needs of life.—J. R. Clynes, M.P.

Socialism is simply an economic system, as Capitalism is.—Arthur Henderson, M. P.

Socialism is a convenient name used by moderns to describe a system of society not yet in existence.—Frank Hodges, M.P.

Not better definition of Socialism can be given in general terms than that it aims at the organization of the material economic forces of Society and their control by the human forces.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.

Imagine 100 people in a room—two rich, eight comfortable, sixty poor, thirty starving—a leisured ten owing as much as the working ninety. That is how wealth is distributed to-day. Socialism, alone of creeds, regards this as an evil to be remedied.—Miles Malleson.

Socialism will so organize our economic and political life as to give to every individual the right to feel that he is serving the whole community by his work.—A. Maude Royden.

Socialism means the common ownership of land and capital, together with a democratic form of government.—Bertrand Russell.

Socialism is a system of industrial and social organization where the common needs of individuals will be supplied by the organized co-operative efforts of society.—Phillip Snowden, M.P.

The fundamental advantage of Socialism over every other kind of economic creed is that it has discovered a great and simple law of social organization which supplies the key to the details of our national life.—Countess of Warwisk.

Socialism is no more and no less than the awakening of a collective consciousness in humanity; a collective will and a collective mind, out of which finer and greater individualities may arise for new experiments and new achievements and new contributions to the inheritance of the race.—H. G. Wells.

Socialism is the political and social faith of all sensible men, for it proposes to render unto Cæsar the things which are Caesar's, while it reserves for you and for me the things which should properly belong to you and to me.—Leonard Woolf.

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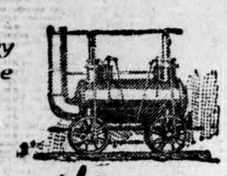

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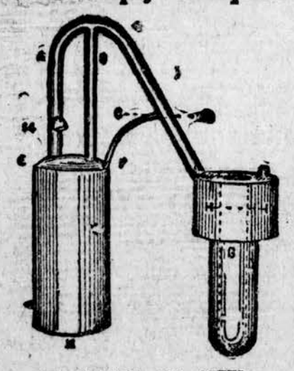

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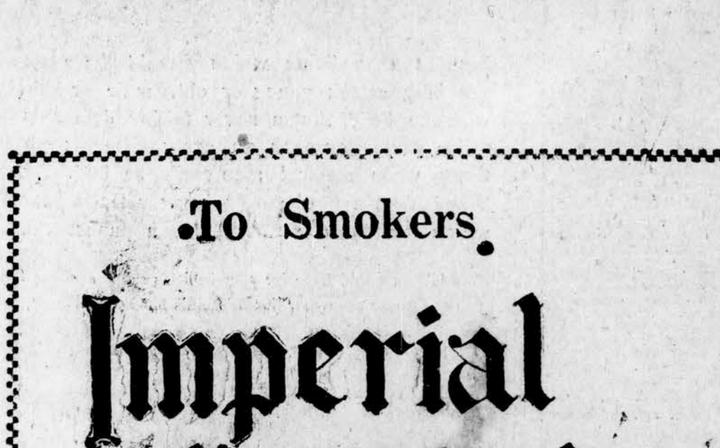

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